FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RADIO REPORTS SALT TALKS RESUMPTION DATE

AU311517 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Dear listeners, I shall read now an item we have just received in our studio. This is a news item, which I am sure you will agree, will be greeted with great relief by all people throughout the planet who cherish peace. Just now Radio Moscow has announced that the USSR and the United States have agreed to begin on 29 June in Geneva, talks on limiting and reducing strategic weapons. The Soviet delegation will be led by Ambassador Karpov and the U.S. delegation by Ambassador Rowny. The joint announcement simultaneously made at 1800 Bulgarian time in Moscow and Washington stresses that both countries attribute great importance to these talks.

BTA Comments

AU311956 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 31 May 82

[BTA observer Todor Stoyanov's commentary: "In the Right Direction"]

[Text] Sofia, 31 May (BTA) -- The agreement reached by the Soviet Union and the United States of America to begin on June 29, this year, talks in Geneva on limitation and reduction of the strategical arms is news of enormous importance to the people round the world.

The revival of a hope connected with peace is always a memorable event. Moreover in cases as this one, when it pertains to a step in the right direction, marking the outset of a difficult but vitally important dialogue on reducing the arsenals, threatening mankind with destruction.

The announcement has deeply stirred the people all over the globe. To them it is like a ray of sunshine in the tunnel of nuclear hazards.

In these minutes all unprejudiced citizens of the earth will remember the persistent and (?able) efforts of the leader of the Soviet state, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, aimed at the survival of the very idea to have talks on the reduction of the arsenals, without affecting the interests of any of the states.

History will remember forever the tranquility of the Soviet Union in the days of tension and its purposeful efforts to safeguard detente, which have accompanied Soviet policy in all moments of risk so far.

The announcement of starting the Geneva talks marks the goodwill to seek out at the round table decisions to issues unprecedented in history. Issues on whose positive outcome depends peace, depends everything, including mankind's future. Let us wish Geneva to become a synonym to common sense and sober human thought, aimed at overcoming the global threat.

BTA OBSERVER ON SPAIN'S ADMISSION TO NATO

AU311949 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 31 May 82

[BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov's commentary: "Against the Interest and Security"]

[Text] Sofia, 31 May (BTA) -- Spain's membership of NATO comes as a further proof of the discrepancy between the real policy and the declarations of state and government leaders of some member-countries of the pact for overcoming the division of Europe into antagonistic military political blocks.

This act reinforces and deepens the division. It stands a defiance against the reasonable proposals of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty for an agreement on non-expansion of the two military-political groupings with a view to their simultaneous subsequent disbanding.

The inclusion of Spain into NATO increases the military potential and the strategic advantages of this military block and leads up to disrupting the military balance in disfavour of the Warsaw Treaty thus enhancing the military threat to the European socialist states.

Undoubtedly the next step of the United States and their Atlantic allies will be the deployment on Spanish territory of new systems of American missiles and other kinds of nuclear weapons which will further increase the nuclear menace for the European Continent.

Simultaneously with the expansion of the zone of action of NATO into Spanish territory, this zone is further extended towards the Mediterranean region, the Arab east, Asia and Africa, which increases the threat stemming from the imperialist and colonial policy of the United States and their main Atlantic allies policy against the non-aligned and the developing countries and against the national liberation, anti-imperialist and anti-colonial movements.

As the Falkland conflict showed and the solidarity of the Atlantic allies with the military actions of a single NATO member-state against a Latin American country, the inclusion of Spain into NATO won't be in the interests of the traditionally good relations of Spain with the Latin American countries.

Evidently, the inclusion of Spain into NATO is not in the interests of peace, detente and the disarmament talks.

ZHIVKOV OPENS, CHAIRS AKTIV CONFERENCE 28 MAY

AU281651 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] An instructive conference of the party, state, economic and public aktiv of the country was held at the Palace of Culture in Sofia today. The conference was opened and chaired by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, read a report connected with certain basic tasks of building up the conurbation systems as set forth by the BCP Central Committee and Council of Ministers decision on intensified socioeconomic development of the conurbation systems of the fourth and fifth (?agricultural) groups, in the mountainous regions, the Strandzha Mountain, and in the border regions during the Eighth 5-Year Plan and up to 1990.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a closing speech on the issues discussed.

The following persons attended the conference: members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee, the secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, BCP Central Committee secretaries, deputy chairmen of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, chiefs of central committee departments, ministers and chiefs of central departments, the first secretaries of the okrug and municipal party committees, the chairmen of the okrug and municipal people's councils executive committees as well as of the okrug and municipal committees of the Fatherland Front, the chairmen of the okrug leaderships and municipal primary organizations of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the first secretaries of the okrug and municipal committees of the Komsomol, the chairmen of the okrug agro-industrial unions and of the agro-industrial complexes, those responsible for the conurbation systems, responsible workers of the Central Committee Board of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, of the State Council, the Council of Ministers and others.

PRESS REPORTS ON PEOPLE'S PARTY CONGRESS

AU271733 [Editorial Report] Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 25 May on pages 3, 4, 5 and 6 carries the 15,000-word "Report of the Czechoslovak People's Party Central Committee on the Party's Activities in the Preceding Period and Its Further Tasks" delivered by Czechoslovak People's Party [CSL] Chairman Zbynek Zalman at the opening 24 May session of the Third CSL Congress in the Prague Palace of Culture.

In the introductory passage of his speech, Zalman affirms the CSL's "loyalty to the ideas of real socialism" and its determination to proceed "in firm unity within the National Front, led by the CPCZ."

He goes on to discuss the virtues of "socialist democracy" and pays tribute to the "profoundly democratic nature" of the Czechoslovak election system and the social system at large. He acknowledges the CPCZ's leading role in the Czechoslovak political system "stemming from national aspirations and the revolutionary processes of our modern history." Zalman also notes CSL members' "active role in fulfilling the important tasks of building socialism" and pledges that the party will "mobilize" its members for "strengthening our political system and the socialist statehood."

The following section of Zalman's report is devoted to current economic tasks. It notes that CSL members and officials "completely identify" with the economic and social program of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and assures CPCZ and National Front representatives that the CSL leadership will do everything within its power to contribute to its successful fulfillment. Speaking about the economy, the report also "resolutely and uncompromisingly rejects the attempts of hostile propaganda to sling mud at socialism." "We know our problems and are strong enough to come to grips with them," it asserts.

Discussing the international situation, the report then condemns the "intrigues of the enemies of peace," and expresses the support of CSL members and "all upright believers" for the Soviet Union's "peace policy." It also deals with the CSL's attitude to the situation in Poland: "Together with all upright citizens of our socialist republic, CSL members followed with justified concern the dangerous attempts to economically and politically disrupt Poland. At their annual meetings and conferences they passed resolutions in which they unambiguously rejected the attempts of bourgeois centers to disrupt and disintegrate the socialist community, to disorient workers, the intelligentsia and the youth. The first congress of our party in 1972 is still alive in our memory. At this session, we, in our party ranks, also definitely closed the period of crisis which our entire society went through toward the end of the sixties. We, too, drew the appropriate lessons from the destructive, destabilizing aims of the same enemies of socialism who now, after their failure in our country, have made some sort of other attempt, this time in Poland.

"However, even there forces loyal to socialism, with the help of state power bodies, have succeeded in barring the way for counterrevolution and in preventing the imminent catastrophe of a civil war. By mid-December 1981, the time was ripe for energetic measures, measures which, admittedly, constitute temporary limitations to civil and public life but which lead to an effective remedy, to strengthening state power, to restoring the PZPR's leading role and to renewing the basic functions of the national economy.

"For these reasons, our party received the news about the imposition of the state of emergency in Poland with understanding. It considers this measure correct and inevitable."

The next section of the report deals with the CSL's role in the Czechoslovak political system. It confirms the validity of the "Mission of the CSL," a document adopted at the first CSL Congress in 1972, which stressed the party's "Christian character," and goes on to say: "The CSL associates primarily citizens holding Christian beliefs and guides them to active participation in social life and to work for the well-being of our socialist homeland.

It plays its specific role in the political system of our society within the framework of its members' public and political activity and, hence, outside the sphere of authority and interests which, by their nature, belong to individual churches, religious societies and other institutions.

"We consider it essential at today's supreme party session to once again draw attention to this principle, especially because this is a very sensitive area with which hostile propaganda often speculates and operates and about which, to be frank, even otherwise honest members of our party who are dedicated to socialism, but are politically less experienced, are not necessarily clear.

"Why is cooperation between Christians and communists not only possible but also useful and, in many respects, essential? The programmatic document 'Mission of the CSL' gives a clear answer to this:

"The Christian ethical concept of life conforms in many respects to the revolutionary doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, which enables in practice a joint course of action and attitude in pursuing the same goal. Despite differences in the perception of basic philosophical issues, cooperation between progressive Christians and communists in political work has turned out to be possible, fruitful and useful."

Zalman says that "we regard highly that socialism guarantees and applies in practice the freedom of religious belief," but adds: "Religion is a private, personal affair and not the subject or content of politics. The constitutionally guaranteed freedom of religion must not be abused by anyone for political speculation, for casting doubt on or even destroying the gains and programmatic principles of the socialist system.

"The CSL is a political party, a member organization of the National Front, actively supports the CPCZ's policy and acknowledges without reservations its leading role in the state and society.

"We therefore categorically reject any attempts to cast doubt on this, our high-principled position. Equally, we categorically reject the attempts of hostile propaganda to cast doubt on the role of noncommunist parties in our political system, whatever pretext -- including religion -- they may use."

Zalman then reaffirms that "the CSL is not a denominational party and does not mix its political activity with the tasks and mission of the church and religious institutions. As CSL members and functionaries and as believers, we appreciate that the socialist state -- which established equal opportunities of self-realization in work and social life for all citizens, regardless of their world outlook -- guarantees and implements in practice the freedom of religious belief, and secures in the legal and material sense the activity of churches. However, at the same time we reject any attempts to revive political clericalism and to abuse religious feelings."

In the subsequent passages of the report, Zalman deals with the activities of CSL organizations in the past 5 years, with the involvement of CSL members in economic, social and political life -- saying that "almost 2,000" CSL members work as deputies in "representative bodies at all levels" -- with the results of the CSL's party education program and with organizational issues.

In conclusion, he sums up the party's tasks in the forthcoming period, listing the following "major directions": enhancement of the CSL members' socialist and patriotic awareness and internationalist feelings, their active role in "deepening socialist democracy" and in developing the national economy, political education aimed at shaping CSL members' "socialist attitudes," promotion of friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, development of party life on the basis of "inner democracy and collectiveness," and active support for the struggle for peace.

On 26 May, on pages 1, 2, 3 and 4, LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE reports on the second and final day of the third CSL Congress. Besides publishing "letters of greetings" addressed by the congress to the CSSR National Front Central Committee and Soviet Ambassador to the CSSR Aleksey Botvin, discussion speeches and messages of greetings to the congress and the congress resolution -- which approves the CSL Central Committee report delivered by Zalman -- LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE also publishes a list of the newly elected CSL bodies: Zbynek Zalman was elected CSL chairman; Ladislav Kopriva, deputy chairman; Josef Andrs, central secretary; Vladimir Kuklik, secretary; and Vladimir Kratochvil, chairman of the Central Control and and Auditing Commission. The newly elected 11-member CSL Central Committee Presidium is made up of: Zbynek Zalman, Ladislav Kopriva, Josef Andrs, Vladimir Kuklik, Libuse Beerova, Karel Holub, Vaclav Mericka, Frantisek Protiva, Bohumil Servus, Jaroslav Srb and Vladimir Simek. The newly elected 8-member CSL Central Committee Secretariat is made up of: Zbynek Zalman, Ladislav Kopriva, Josef Andrs, Vladimir Kuklik, Vaclav Folprecht, Karel Hrunek, Evzen Krauskopf and Stanislav Toms. LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE also carries the names of the 53 members and 15 candidate members of the CSL Central Committee and of the 5 members and 2 candidate members of the CSL Central Control and Auditing Commission.

## DPRK'S HO TAM VISITS, HOLDS TALKS 26-29 MAY

### With Strougal

LD281106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received Ho Tam, DPRK vice premier and foreign minister, who is on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today.

During their talk, Comrade Lubomir Strougal emphasized the significance of the further all-round deepening of fruitful and friendly cooperation between the socialist countries to implement their program of economic and social development. He also mentioned the results achieved by Czechoslovakia and the DPRK in the exchange of goods and emphasized that it is necessary to use every possibility for its further intensification. Both representatives also discussed other questions connected with the direction of both countries' foreign policy and with efforts to limit tension in the world.

### CTK Reviews Visit

LD301728 Prague CTK in English 1502 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Prague, 30 May (CTK) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Ho Tam and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek have condemned in their talks here all attempts of the imperialist world to frustrate detente.

They pointed to the positive contribution of relations between the two countries both to their bilateral interests and to the struggle of socialist countries and all peace-loving nations to preserve and strengthen world peace and to halt the arms race unleashed by imperialist forces headed by the United States. The Korean guest invited the Czechoslovak foreign minister for an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The invitation was accepted.

During his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, May 26-29, Ho Tam was also received by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal.

Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, ended his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia Saturday evening and left Prague.

CHNOUPEK TO LEAD DELEGATION TO UN IN JULY

LD282218 Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Prague, 28 May (CTK) -- Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will lead the Czechoslovak delegation to the 2nd special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament in July, it was officially announced here today. The delegation will include Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes, permanent representative in the U.N. Stanislav Suja and his deputy Jiri Siostronek.

PITRA RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA 29 MAY

LD291130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned today from a working visit in the Bulgarian People's Republic. During his stay he studied their experience in implementating the conclusions of the 12th BCP Congress in the agricultural sphere. At the end of his visit Comrade Frantisek Pitra was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

ROHLICEK, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BUDAPEST 31 MAY

LD312138 Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 31 May (MTI) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister Rudolf Rohlicek and party arrived in Budapest Monday to attend the 18th meeting of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission. The Hungarian delegation is led by Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai.

TWO DISSIDENTS RELEASED IN PRAGUE 27 MAY

NC281352 Paris AFP in English 1334 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Vienna, 28 May (AFP) -- Two Czechoslovak dissidents were released in Prague Thursday after one year of preventive detention, informed sources here said. The two -- Jiri Ruml, a journalist, and Milan Simecka, a historian -- are both members of the "Charter 77" human rights movement.

According to sources, their release could be related to a recent visit to Austria by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek who was presented with a list of political prisoners in his country. The release might thus be read as a gesture towards Austria prior to the visit of Czechoslovak head of state Gustav Husak to Vienna next autumn, sources said.

PAPER REPORTS ON FUEL, POWER SITUATION

AU271808 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 May 82 p 5

[Article by Eng Ferdinand Kovacik, Slovak Planning Commission: "Less Input, More Output; Intensification in the Sphere of Fuel and Energy Is of Prime Significance"]

[Summary] The increment of fuel and power resources in the Seventh, and particularly the Eighth 5-year Plan will be lower than in the past.

"We have cut down crude oil imports for this year by about 2 million tons, compared with 1981. Further imports should remain on the current level. Our own crude oil extraction should amount to 200,000 tons annually; natural gas extraction will roghly amount to 1 billion cubic meters annually, and possibly even more."

The decisive share of the increment of fuel and power resources will have to be accounted for by brown coal, especially that from the north Bohemian brown-coal basin, where "the resources are estimated at 3.5 billion tons. With the current extraction level, this amount would become exhausted in the year 2040. Bituminous coal extraction should remain on the present level. On a long-term basis we cannot count on developing coal imports, either."

The power potential of our rivers is now utilized only one third, and even the completion of through-flow power stations and water works on the Danube will not ease our power situation. The hydro-electric power stations will be accounting for merely 1-1.5 percent of our consumption; the repumping stations will provide power only during peak hours; and imports of electric power will amount to roughly 1-2 percent of the annual consumption.

New resources can be created only by building nuclear power stations; "By 1985 we estimate that the operating nuclear power stations will have a total output amounting to 2,900 mw; by 1990 the figure should be 5,900 mw." "The use of nuclear heat sources is unavoidable for the CSSR; it represnets almost the only possibility for ensuring the supplies of heat to city agglomerations." Experience shows that we need not fear radio-active contamination of environments.

Our consumption of primary energy resources is too high -- and it absolutely does not correspond to the comparable per capita national income. With the aid of an economy drive "We must ensure the necessary indirect growth of primary energy resources at least 1.5-2 percent, particularly since we absolutely cannot count on a further substantial growth of crude oil and natural gas imports; particularly not for accessible prices." Currently we are covering our needs by importing one third of the needed energy. In view of the restricted domestic possibilities and of the rapid price increases in fuel and energy in the world, as well as due to the probability that this trend will continue, our "Economy will not have sufficient primary power resources; and thus it "is unavoidable to establish every prerequisite for maximum thrift."

According to the CSSR Government Resolution No. 240/79, and Resolution No. 355/79 of the Slovak Government, we must save 11 million tons of standard fuel in 1985, and at least 25 million tons of standard fuel in 1990, compared to 1980. This means that we must save roughly 2-3 percent of fuel annually. About 85 percent of this amount is to be saved in the branch of the Federal Ministry of Fuel and Energy, in our metallurgy, heavy and general engineering, and the branches of the Czech and Slovak ministries of industry; the rest should be saved in the building industry, agriculture, the food industry, transport, nonproduction sphere, and in branches of the Federal Ministry of Technical and Investment Development.

In this situation we can spare energy "only for products that are necessary and yield a proper effect for society both on the domestic market and also abroad." Already in preparing the Seventh 5-Year Plan we had to determine the limits of fuel and power consumption in theindividual sectors on the basis of norms on the level of our state plan.

"That is why we must study in all places how the production is underlaid by consumption norms, and whether the level of our consumption norms corresponds to the progressive trends in the world and to the line of reducing consumption for production."

REPORTAGE ON MAGDEBURG YOUTH PEACE RALLY

Honecker Greets Youth

LD282310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1811 GMT 28 May 82

[Excerpt] Magdeburg, 28 May (ADN) — The friendship festival of GDR and CSSR youth opened on this evening in Magdeburg with a cultural program presented by the socialist youth organizations of both countries. The two delegations meeting in the festively decorated Magdeburg town hall were led by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Politburo, and Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee and candidate member of the CSSR Communist Party.

The SED Central Committee and the Central Committee of the CSSR Communist Party conveyed greetings to the 1,000 delegates at the 3 day Whitsun weekend meeting. The message signed by Erich Honecker stresses that the GDR party and government are united with the country's young people who unanimously condemn NATO's arms drive and imperialist policy of confrontation. The meeting demonstrated that young people support the Soviet Union's proposals for disarmament and safeguarding peace.

Krenz, Jeneral Address Rally

LD291324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1046 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Magdeburg, 29 May (ADN) -- It will never be forgotten that 37 years of peace in Europe is an achievement of socialism, Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, stated on Saturday while addressing tens of thousands of participants in the peace rally for the days of friendship between GDR and CSSR youth in Magdeburg. This rally is one of the youth peace demonstrations taking place throughout the GDR over Whitsun weekend.

Egon Krenz professed justified optimism that the cause of peace will be victorious because people are succeeding better and better in consolidating socialism and increasing its influence. He underlined the view of millions of young people in the GDR that high performance in industry and agriculture, in learning, study and in defending the socialist homeland is the clearest and most effective pledge for peace. On behalf of the young people the speaker demanded: Europe must not become a Euroshima. Everything should be done to implement the peace proposals of the Soviet Union.

Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth, drew attention to the fact that this meeting in Magdeburg is proof of how deeply the thoughts of peace, friendship and international solidarity are anchored in the young generations of the CSSR and GDR. "We stand in line with all progressive young people of the world who resolutely reject the adventurist imperialist policy of the ruling circles in the United States and the North Atlantic pact and who demand a stop to the arms build-up policy and a reduction in international tensions as well as a solution to the problems existing in the world by peaceful means," Jaroslav Jeneral said. Every support is given to the Soviet peace proposals.

In an atmosphere marked by the deep friendship and will for peace of GDR and CSSR youth, the participants adopted a message of greeting to Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak. In it they express thanks for the great trust shown by the SED and CPCZ in the younger generation. They unanimously pledge their solidarity with all peace fighters who raise the demand "down with the NATO missile decision."

## Krenz Speech

DW291403 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0842 GMT 29 May 82

[Speech by Egon Krenz, FDJ first secretary, at Whitsun weekend peace demonstration by the FDJ and the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth [SSM] in Magdeburg -- live]

[Text] Dear young friends, dear comrades from the CSSR, dear citizens of Magdeburg. Who of us is not moved time and again by the words the Czechoslovak national hero Julius Fucik wrote shortly before he was executed: People, I loved you; be vigilant. Almost at the same time Ernst Thaelmann wrote a letter to a young comrade in prison in which he says: Loyally and firmly, with a strong character and sure of victory -- it is only in this way that we will master our fate. Indeed, dear friends and comrades, it is the same today.

The struggle for peace, the primary human right, requires each of us to act, and we are prepared to do everything for it. [applause] History, as well as the present, has taught us that it was and is always the communists who fight for peace most courageously, most resolutely and most consistently. Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck, Julius Fucik, and Klement Gottwald are outstanding examples of this. [applause]

We will never forget that it is a socialist achievement that there has been peace in Europe for 37 years now. This rally by which we are again audibly manifesting our will for peace and expressing our preparedness to defend it against the course of stepped-up armament by the United States and its NATO allies is one of the peace demonstrations by the youth taking place these days throughout the GDR. Here peace policy is state policy, and state policy is peace policy. [applause, cheers]

This policy is fully in line with the interests of the young generation. It is logical, therefore, that representatives of the GDR party-state leadership are taking part as guests of our peace demonstration here in Magdeburg. It is with great joy that we welcome the SED Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries, Comrades Hermann Axen and Paul Verner. [applause] We welcome Hans Joachih Heusinger, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and State Secretary Herbert Krolikowski, deputy foreign minister. [applause] We greet the SED Central Committee members, including Comrade Kurt Tiedke, first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk SED Executive Board, as well as our hosts, the inhabitants of the bezirk and city of Magdeburg. [applause, cheers] We cordially welcome the delegation of the CSSR SSM led by Comrade Jaroslav Jeneral, first secretary [as heard] of the Czechoslovak SSM Central Committee. [applause] We cordially welcome both delegations' guests of honor, including cosmonauts Siegmund Jaehn and Vladimir Rimek [applause], as well as Comrade Sadovsky, CSSR ambassador to the GDR. [applause]

Dear friends, we are all aware of the great dangers to peace in the world being conjured up by imperialism. If the NATO strategists had their way, our continent, from which two world wars started, would become the main theater for another war. It is for this reason that U.S. medium-range missiles are to be stationed in west Europe. It is for this reason that the U.S. administration tries time and again to evade constructive Soviet peace proposals and to achieve military superiority.

But the world today is no longer the world of 1914 and 1939. Today on our continent there are socialist states led by the powerful Soviet Union, states which inspire the will for peace of all peoples and also give it a strong material basis. In the capitalist countries, in Europe as well as on the other side of the Atlantic, there is today also a broad and powerful peace movement which is a serious political factor of our time. From this rostrum we greet our comrades in arms throughout the world. [applause]

In this global peace movement the GDR citiznes and we FDJ members have our firm place. Since its founding, the GDR -- the first worker-peasant state which rose from ruins -- has devoted itself to peace. It is for this very reason that we contribute our experiences to ehe present peace movement. What serves peace most of all and greatly obstructs the monopolistic forces of capitalism pressing for war is a strong socialism through which the hegomonic plans of the United States and its accomplices will be and are bound to be thwarted. [applause]

We see the world realistically and therefore don't downplay the existing danger of war. We are well aware that U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies are responsible for the danger of war which since 1945 has never been as great as it is today.

We have the justified optimism, however, that the cause of peace will be victorious. We derive this optimism from the fact that we have so far succeeded and are increasingly succeeding to consolidate the power of socialism and enhance its appeal For this we in the GDR, the CSSR and in the entire socialist community bear great responsibility. [applause]

Therefore, at this moment we also endorse the opinion of millions of members of our socialist youth organization, of the young people of all sections in our GDR -- the opinion they voiced at the Whitsun rallies: The high achievements in factories, on building sites, in the fields, at cooperatives, at schools and universities, and in the barracks for the implementation of the 10th SED Congress are the clearest and most effective statements of loyalty to peace. [applause] In this sense the FDJ members are in the frontline, ready to put into practice what Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, said: that the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist countries will not allow themselves to be surpassed by anyone in the struggle for the implementation of the peoples' right to a peaceful life. [applause]

Dear friends and colleagues, here in the city of Magdeburg which almost did not exist at the end of World War II, here on this square which was flattened at the end of the war, we join our voices and raise them in the name of the youth. Those who are for peace and a happy future of the people join our demand: Europe must not become Euroshima, everything for the implementation of the Soviet Union's peace proposals! [applause, shouts] We say "yes" to the proposals of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the recent 19th Komsomol Congress! [prolonged applause]

Those who are for peace and for a happy future of the people join the militant slogan: Away with the NATO missile decision, make peace against NATO weapons! [shouts, applause] Those acting for peace and a happy future of mankind will declare themselves with high achievements for the GDR, the peace state on German territory! [applause]

Long live the fight of the people for peace and socialism! Long live friendship among the people of the socialist community! Long live the friendship between the CSSR, the GDR and our powerful friend, the great socialist Soviet Union! [cheers, applause]

ADN Report on Rally

LD301036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0937 GMT 30 May 82

[Excerpt] Magdeburg, 30 May (ADN) -- The 1,000 delegates to the GDR-CSSR youth friendship meeting and the inhabitants of Magdeburg today honored the victims of fascism and militarism with ceremonious appeals and the laying of wreaths. They affirmed, as they did at yesterday's peace demonstration, their will to work so that an imperialist war will never be repeated.

Egon Krenz and Jaroslav Jeneral, the chairman of the socialist youth associations of the GDR and CSSR, laid wreathe and flowers at the memorial in Nord Park, Magdeburg, to the Soviet soldiers who fell in Wrold War II. Members of the FDJ and Czechsolovak Socialist Union of Youth delegations demonstrated their willingness to defend socialism at other memorials as well.

USSR'S SMIRNOV ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST 27 MAY

LD271836 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 27 May (MTI) -- Leonid Vasilevich Smirnov, Soviet deputy prime minister, arrived in Budapest for a friendly working visit Thursday. He and his suite were welcomed at Budapest airport by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai. Vladimir Bazovsiy the Soviet ambassador to Budapest was also there.

Leonid Smirnov is to have talks on topical issues in bilateral cooperation. He is also to call at industrial and farming units.

Meets Officials 31 May

LD312340 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 31 May (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, received Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Leonid Smirnov, here today. They had a cordial and comradely discussion on some topical issues in bilateral cooperation.

Leonid Smirnov held talks also with Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission, and Industry Minister Lajos Mehes.

The Soviet deputy premier called at several industrial and agricultural establishments.

KADAR EXPRESSES THANKS FOR BIRTHDAY WISHES

LD282340 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Janos Kadar has asked MTI to publish the following:

I express my heartfelt thanks to the party, state and social organization, to the working people of the factories, enterprises, cooperatives, of the cultural, educational and other institutions, to all those who honored me with their collective or individual good wishes on the occasion of my 70th birthday.

PUJA RECEIVES PEACE MOVEMENT LEADERS 28 MAY

LD282338 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Frigyes Puja has received the leaders of the peace movement. The delegation presented the foreign minister with documents reflecting their antiwar stance for peace of the Hungarian people, requesting that the government delegation participating in the special session of the UN General Assembly present them to the Assembly.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL SUMMONS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

LD281948 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 28 May (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic met on Friday and invoking the relevant statute of the Constitution convoked the National Assembly on June 17, Thursday. Then the Presidential Council discussed other timely issues.

The Presidential Council proposed the National Assembly to discuss the bill on the implementation of the 1981 budget of the Hungarian People's Republic and the report of the minister of internal trade on home trade and tourism.

AFGHAN DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS, ENDS VISIT

LD010714 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 31 May (MTI) -- Headed by Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Political Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Afghan Democratic Women's Federation, a delegation visited Hungary from May 24 to 30.

The delegation, which was invited by Mrs. Lajos Duschek, president of the Hungarian Women's National Council, was received by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Istvan Sarlos, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, and Health Minister Emil Schultheisz. The visitors had talks with leaders of the Hungarian Women's Council about the two countries' women and family policy tasks and about the further development of relations between the two women's organizations.

The (?Afghan) delegation called at various children's institutions and plants and studied the implementation of social welfare targets there as well as the working and living conditions of women in Hungary.

ROLE OF MANAGERS IN NEW SET OF MEASURES EXAMINED

AU271240 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "To Strengthen the Conceptual Features in Management"]

[Excerpts] It has been almost a year and a half since we began to put into practice the set of measures for improving the planned management system of the national economy after 1980. Although it is too soon to appraise it comprehensively and in detail, we can nevertheless already see today that the improved system is not yet operating in all sectors according to our conceptions, possibilities and needs. Let us take a closer look, for instance, at the standards and methods of management work, where a more striking qualitative shift was expected. Recently we glanced through the pages of the research report worked out by the Bratislava Institute of Management, which analyzed the current state of the utilization of technical resources within the framework of the top management of economic production units in the Slovak Socialist Republic. More than 120 directors general of the economic production units, specialist [odborny] directors, Secretariat heads and expert advisers discussed the style of their work in personal interviews and by filling out research questionaires. The results were not encouraging. For instance, it was found that although the directors general work up to 10 hours a day on average, almost all their time is taken up by operational tasks. They prepare their decisions on weighty conceptual problems in the evenings, or on their free days. No time is left for them to get directly acquainted with the new scientific knowledge. They receive this knowledge indirectly, only when resolving the specific problems of an economic production unit: the specialist directors were no better off. They claimed that they can devote a maximum of 10 percent of their working time to reflecting on the development of the sphere they direct. New scientific-technical knowledge is also only indirectly accessible to them.

These findings reflect the fact that, in the key economic sectors, the operational management, management that deals with problems as they become acute, still prevails over conceptual management. Often we can attribute this disporportion to the inadequate prognosis, analysis and decision-making activities of the people; to the level of their qualification, which is not always adequate; and often also to irresponsibility.

The improved management system has not yet fully entered the blood stream of our economy; the management sphere has not mastered it in detail, since in most instances it is still understood as an economic mechanism, and not as a tool for resolving the problems of the eighties.

The period of simple management, simple management measures lies behind us. The old habits and methods are becoming inexpedient. True, as a rule they still continue to live on in the people's minds and to influence their behavior. Time and again we have been able to convince ourselves of this during our visits to factories and economic production units. The foremen and production unit heads complain that, prior to issuing an order, they must carry out some kind of administrative measure. The supervising economic body wants to emphatically regulate and influence the behaviour of the subordinate body, it wants to be informed "about everything." A flood of notices, regulations and decrees is steadily flowing from above, and filled-out statistics forms and reports are flowing in the other direction -- even though it is often obvious that this kind of information can in no way be reflected in the production process, or influence the production increase and its effectiveness. It is not a rare occurrence that executives submit the problems they should resolve themselves to the party bodies, and would even like to delegate to them the responsibility for their solution.

In the future we will certainly not be able to avoid making more fundamental changes in the structure of our management system, even if it must be closely bound to the further development of the planned management system of our national economy, Because it is impossible to rationalize relations and working procedures, to improve the methods and style of management work without a consistent implementation of democratic centralism, particularly in the division of authority and responsibility according to the level of management. This means that in the future the main thing will be to objectively determine (and adhere to) the dividing line between problems whose solution falls within the sphere of operation of the central bodies, on the one hand, and tasks that lie within the competence of organizations on a lower management level and that will mainly be decided at that level, on the other. This is so because research has shown that this division is approximately balanced everywhere, and this is undesirable, because it means that there is not a sufficient sense of responsibility at the lower management levels and it gradually leads to a habitual transfer of decisions to higher bodies. All these are tasks which must be immediately resolved by economic science, in cooperation with the practice.

Direct management has an indispensible role here. The key to the solution of tasks in this sphere lies in the people. That is why the role and person of the executive, of the manager, come so greatly to the fore. The solution of current and future problems is placing increased demands on him. together with political maturity, such qualities as efficiency, knowledge of world developments, mastery of modern management methods, a spirit of enterprise, and even at times the need to undertake justified risks are becoming prominently featured. Undoubtedly we do have many qualified, able and devoted people among the many hundreds of thousands of Czechsolovak managers at all levels. True, we also have enough of those who have not yet "attuned" themselves to the key tasks of the improved management system. The style of their work still shows a lot of unrestrained elements and an insufficiently conceptual attitude, or an inclination to give priority to solutions of details to the detriment of the whole. Managers with these qualities cannot expect a party or trade union body to use its authority to support them when a failure occurs. On the contrary, they must count on a more capable man taking their seats.

The development of management, the strengthening of its conceptual nature is a an all-embracing problem today. it means that we must resolve cadre and personnel questions, organization, information systems, decision-making systems, and so forth. Increased party influence should be asserted, particularly in the cadre and personnel work, as the initial base for a new management quality, Because it contains a concentrated, strong political charge, because in speaking of management, at any level at all, we always mean not only a social, but also a political struggle. After all, the political nature of a manager's work lies in the standards of his performance, in his attitudes, and in his style and methods of decisionmaking.

POLITBURO APPROVES JARUZELSKI'S BULGARIA VISIT

AU281253 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 26 May 82 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "A Session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] On 25 May, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo listened to a report on the official party-state visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and fully approved the results of the talks held.

The visit was an important event in bilateral relations and contributed to strengthening the friendly links and close cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria, based on ideas and goals common to both parties and states.

The Politburo emphasized the great importance of identical views on international affairs and of the resolute will of the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, manifested in the talks, to increase efforts in order to consolidate peace and international security based on respect for the existing territorial and political realities in Europe.

The Politburo noted the importance attached in the talks to cooperation with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states in order to consolidate unity and cohesion in the socialist community, as well as close cooperation within the CEMA framework. Both delegations expressed full support for the important Soviet proposals set forth recently by Leonid Brezhnev.

The Politburo noted with appreciation the level and results of talks concerning economic cooperation, noted the willingness of both countries to significantly increase trade turnover in excess of the provisions of the long-term trade agreement, to promote various forms and effectiveness of economic cooperation to take fuller advantage of the economic potential of both countries, and to broaden economic specialization and cooperation.

The Politburo approved accords on enhancing internationalist relations between the PZPR and the BCP, which will be reflected in both countries in ceremonies on the occasion of the centenary of the Polish workers movement and the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov. It was stated that the lines of cooperation agreed upon would contribute toward bringing the Polish and Bulgarian peoples closer together and toward closer friendship between them.

The Politburo emphasized with satisfaction the extremely cordial welcome given to the Polish party and state delegation by the Bulgarian public and the inhabitants of Sofia.

The Politburo listened to a report on the development of living conditions planned for individual social groups.

In view of the declining real incomes, it was found that, to consistently abide by the principles of social justice, the utmost had to be done to provide maximum social protection for the families and single persons most endangered economically. It was found expedient to accelerate the work on the act on a general old-age and disability pension system providing for the gradual elimination of the so-called old portfolio [stary portfel] and in particular for increasing the lowest pensions. Attention was also called to the need to give the Polish Social Welfare Committee more support in its activity.

At the same time the need was emphasized to increase production as an element to balance the growing incomes of the population. Attention was called to the excessive subsidies paid from the state budget for many articles. It was emphasized that groundless price increases practiced by some producers had to be resisted. Public commissions for costs and prices should take resolute steps to check those phenomena.

Taking into account the fact that in the coming autumn party authorities in basic party organizations, enterprise committees, the first-grade and voivodship committees will be halfway through their 2 and a 1/2-year terms of office, the Politburo resolved to hold, as of October 1982, PZPR meetings and conferences.

WARSAW REPORTS ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

Bulgaria Visit Approved

LD281958 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] The Government Press Bureau reports that the Council of Ministers has discussed the course and results of the visit of the Polish party and state delegation to Bulgaria on 20 May and approved the decisions adopted during the talks. It has been stressed with satisfaction that the objectives of the visit have been fully implemented. Poland and Bulgaria have confirmed the full agreement of assessments and views on major internal and international problems.

At the same time, the talks in Sofia have pointed to further, still considerable, opportunities in the development of bilateral relations -- particularly in economic areas. The Council of Ministers has recommended that the appropriate ministers and institutions develop a program for cooperation with their relevant Bulgarian partners.

Next, the Council of Ministers examined the complex of issues connected with agricultural development and problems pertaining to feeding the nation. Twelve representatives of agricultural science and practice attended this portion of the deliberations. The strategic object of the program for developing the agriculture and the food economy is achieving full food self-sufficiency for the country. It has been emphasized that Polish agriculture has the potential to produce the amount of food that is necessary to feed the country at a prosperous level. However, this depends on greater agricultural efficiency, particularly better utilization of land and improvement of agriculture's means of production. A total of Z630 billion will be earmarked for expanding agriculture and the food industry in 1981-1985. This is 30 percent of the overall investment outlay.

The government is determined to conduct an economic policy which will create conditions that will finally ensure the profitability of production in farming. The state will activate and provide favorable economic conditions for private peasant farms, while continuing to support the consolidation of state farms and agricultural producer cooperatives. It is planned to increase the production and supply of mineral fertilizers. The concern for improving agriculture's supply of technical means will bring about a modification and acceleration of the implementation of the relevant investment program.

Assessing the social problems affecting the rural population, the Council of Ministers has pointed out the need for a gradual elimination of the differences that are apparent between the urban and rural populations. In this context, the Council of Ministers had conducted a preliminary debate on the proposals to change private farmers' system of pension and annuity benefits. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the chairman of the Council of Ministers urged Polish farmers to assist as much as possible in arranging rural holidays for urban children and young people. Respectively town visits should be organized for rural children.

The Council of Ministers next examined and adopted the report on the implementation of the national socieoeconomic plan for 1981. The report will be sent to the Sejm. Next the government introduced changes in the Council of Minister's decision No 243 of 30 November 1981 on precepts in the activities of state enterprises in 1982. They passed a decision on establishing an inspectorate for the management of materials. The Council of Ministers has also introduced changes in the decree of regulations for inventions. These changes are designed to adapt the existing regulations to legal acts dealing with the activities of units in the socialized economy under the system of economic reform as well as to more effectively stimulate inventive and rationalization activities.

## Agriculture Decisions Reported

LD282042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 May 82

[By reporter Stanislaw Staszewski]

[Text] Today's meeting of the Council of Ministers devoted more than 5 hours to agriculture. It was a long debate with a lively discussion, because its subject was extremely important. Scholars and farmers attended the meeting in addition to members of the government.

The subject of the debate was the program for developing agriculture and food industry until 1990. It is worth recalling that this was the third time that the Council of Ministers has examined the draft of the program; the Council for the Management of Food Resources has discussed the draft twice. The Council of Ministers adopted the program today, including the amendments which resulted from the discussion.

It was an important discussion as the subject concerned the supply of food to a nation of 35 million people, a figure which is likely to approach 40 million before long. Unfortunately, forecasts concerning Poland's supply of food are not very optimistic. This is particularly true in the case of meat. Our meat requirement in 1985 will be met at this year's level, that is consumption will amount to 58 kilograms per year; in 1990 it will increase to 66 kilograms, that is 7 kilograms [as heard] more than the current level but 7-8 kilograms less than in 1980. These are not figures to satisfy the consumers; these figures simply represent capabilities of our farming and of our entire national economy.

I stress the entire national economy because we cannot afford to import cereals and fodder on the scale that we did in the second half of the 1970's. Moreover, our industry is not in a position to achieve a considerable increase in the supply of the means of farm production. This is particularly true of chemical supplies such as fertilizers and plant protection agents, which are of decisive importance in determining yields. These factors will gradually become more important in the production of grain and especially in the production of meat.

One-half kilogram of plant protection agents per one hectare of our farmland does not amount to much; our neighbors use 5 times, sometimes ten times this amount. We are planning to increase the use of plant protection agents to 2 kilograms per hectare in 8 years, but this will still be much less than necessary. A similar situation exists with respect to fertilizers. Without these supplies, it is impossible to think of crops which would match our needs. Hence, the program includes realistic figures rather than elements of wishful thinking. The argument thus: We shall supply farmers with as much as the industry can provide, and they will deliver as much as can be produced from the supplies received.

This is a plan which, perhaps for the first time, is based on a proper balance sheet and yet, in the words of those who participated in the discussion, this is an open plan. If there are more means of production, the output will increase and there will be more meat, fruit and vegetables. I do not mention bread because we are certain to have enough bread, but the sufficiency of bread is not the only objective. Hence, as was stressed at today's meeting of the Council of Ministers, this plan will not be a source of fascination for either the farmers or the consumers, because the farmers would like to produce even more and the consumers would like to buy more. On the other hand, it is a program that corresponds to the foreseeable and realistic potentials of our national economy. It is a program which should help us to find our bearing and forecasts concerning the development of the branches of production which could help agriculture, because the standard of supplies to farming will decide the extent to which farming will be able to meet the nation's needs.

## Economic Statistics Reported

LD282322 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 28 May 82

[Excerpt] A Council of Ministers session was held today. One of the points on the Council of Ministers' agenda was examining and adopting a report on fulfilling the national economic plan for 1981. [Passage indistinct].

Industrial production dropped by 13.8 percent (?in comparison with) 1980, that is to the level of 1976. There was a reduction in the production of many important goods in 1981, including coal extraction, which was reduced by 30.1 million tons. However, the value of the gross agricultural production rose by 5.6 percent, with a 9.4 percent reduction in stock-breeding (?production) exports dropped by 14.2 percent in comparison with 1980, while imports were 19.8 percent lower. In 1981 183,000 apartments were built: that is 42,000 less than were planned and 33,500 less than were built in 1980. There was a violation of the fiscal - market balance. The 26.9 percent growth of the population's money incomes was not met by the goods available.

The slump in material output was accompanied by a reduction in agricultural efficiency. This brought in its wake a 13.3 percent reduction in the level of national income in comparison with 1980.

The Council of Ministers considered that the poor economic results (?of 1981) delayed the process of overcoming the crisis and of economic stabilization by 1 to 2 years.

The report on fulfilling the national economic plan in 1981 will be presented to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

JARUZELSKI TO VISIT ROMANIA IN 'NEXT FEW DAYS'

LD311818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] A party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski will pay an official friendly visit to Romania in the next few days at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu.

PAP REPORTS KANIA ELECTION TO COUNCIL OF STATE

LD281852 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 26 May 82

["Changes in Council of State and Government" -- PAP headline]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 26 May (PAP) -- The Sejm elected Stanislaw Kania [words indistinct] member of the Council of State. Stanislaw Kania, 55, was first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee from September 1980 to October 1981. Earlier he performed various functions in the PUWP, from member of the executive of the Rzeszow voivodship committee, to head [word indistinct] department of the Central Committee, to Central Committee secretary and Political Bureau [words indistinct].

Kania Biographical Data

AU011019 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 May 82 p 5

[PAP report: "Biographic Data of Stanislaw Kania, New Member of the State Council"]

[Text] Stanislaw Kania was born in the village of Wrocanka, in the present Krosno Voivodship, to a peasant family in 1927. He graduated from the party school run by the PZPR Central Committee and completed economic studies at the higher school of sciences of the PZPR Central Committee.

Beginning in 1942 he worked as a laborer. He participated in the resistance movement in the ranks of the peasant battalions.

After liberation he was one of the organizers of the Union of Young Fighters (ZWM) and the chairman of a ZWM circle. He joined the Polish Workers Party (PPR) in April 1945. He actively prticipated in the work of party and youth organizations. He chaired the Powiat board of the ZWM in Jaslo and was head of the Rural Youth Department of the ZWM voivodship administration in Rzeszow. At the same time, he held a number of party posts, including the membership in the executive body of the PPR Powiat Committee in Jaslo and of the executive body of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Rzeszow. In 1952 he was summoned to work in the Polish Youth Union (ZMP) Main Administration as head of the Rural Youth Department and member of the ZMP Main Administration Presidium.

In 1958 he went to work in the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Warsaw as head of the Agricultural Department and then secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship Committee. In 1968 he was appointed head of the PZPR Central Committee Administration Department. He was a delegate to the unification congress and other party congresses.

At the Fourth PZPR Congress he was elected candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee and at the Fifth PZPR Congress he was elected Central Committee member. He was a PZPR Central Committee secretary from April 1971. The Central Committee appointed by the Sixth PZPR Congress elected him PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary. He was elected PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary by the seventh PZPR Congress in 1975. The sixth Central Committee plenum in 1980 appointed him PZPR first secretary. At the fourth Central Committee plenum on 18 October 1981 he asked the Central Committee to relieve him of his functions as Central Committee first secretary.

He has been a Sejm deputy since 1972 and is member of the National Unity Front Presidium.

He is the recipient of the Order of the Builder of People's Poland, the Partisan Cross and other decorations.

WARSAW ANNOUNCES SHIPPING AREA WARNINGS

LD010508 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Here is a navigation warning: The following sea areas will be closed for shipping and fishing:

Sea area No 3 from 31 May, 1900, to 1 June, 0200; sea area No 1 from 31 May, 0800, to 1 June, 1600; sea area No 3 from 1 June, 1900, to 2 June, 0200; sea area No 3 from 2 June, 1900, to 3 June, 0200; sea area No 3 from 3 June, 1900, to 4 June, 0200; sea area No 3 from 4 June, 1900, to 5 June, 0200. Sea area No 3 is closed for shipping and fishing on 3 June from 0800 to 1900.

COMMENTARY QUESTIONS U.S. SINCERITY IN USSR TALKS

LD010900 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 1 Jun 82

["May Not Start Turn False Start" -- PAP headline; by Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 May (PAP) -- The news today is that the Soviet-American strategic arms reduction talks [START] are to open in Geneva on June 29. This is good news because the whole world knows it well that the stake of success or failure of the Soviet-American disarmament dialogue means the prevention of a global nuclear catastrophe or an increased risk of such a catastrophe.

Only a dozen or so days ago U.S. presidential advisor Edwin Mease declared authoritatively that the Reagan administration did not feel committed by the SALT-2 treaty, and Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that that accord was dead.

Yet Ronald Reagan's, Monday speech seems to indicate that Washington has come over to realize that such a stance is untenable.

Since the Reagan administration, however, did not revise anything in its long-term programme of conventional and nuclear armaments which cost an astronomic 1.6 billion dollars, and rejected the Soviet proposal to freeze the strategic arms potentials it is still unclear whether the United States will turn up in Geneva with authentic goodwill to reach agreement.

Firstly, to what extent are the recently multiplying declarations by President Reagan about his will to agreement with the USSR on the reduction of nuclear armaments the result of afterthoughts leading him to the conclusion that the abandonment of dialogue is impossible -- that is to a revision of the assumptions guiding his administration?

Secondly, to what extent are these declarations calculated for 'public relations' use -- that is for ensuring the President a greater favour with the public opinion during his European tour?

One must be aware that in order for the Soviet-American START negotiations not to turn a false start, the American side will still have to do a good deal of rethinking and, particularly, revise its intention to gain 'a superiority edge' over the USSR and its attempts to talk to that world power 'from strength'.

BANKS TO LIFT CERTAIN CREDIT LIMITATIONS

LD282258 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] The Polish National Bank and the Food Economy Bank inform us that certain limitations on granting credit to the population and to nonsocialized economy units are to be lifted as of 1 June. Thus, granting credits will be renewed for a housing construction for both the farming and nonfarming population as well as for nonsocialized units outside the farm economy; for the farming population's use for other purposes -- for which no credits were hitherto granted; and for the management of allotments for members of employees' allotments. Granting operating credit and investment credit to nonsocialized units outside the farm economy is renewed for other purposes connected with the activity being pursued, for which credit was not hitherto available. Granting ready cash credits is also renewed for purchasing vehicles for the veterinary service and for establishing academic teachers and scientific and research workers in this profession.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES JUNE RATIONING ARRANGEMENTS

LD291052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] According to information issued by the director of the Office for Rationing in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, Elzbieta Abramowicz, in June the list of the goods sold under the rationing system will not be changed. In general, the norms established, both for foodstuffs and sanitary and other goods, will not undergo any changes either.

In June, one will be able to purchase just one bottle of vodka against an alcohol coupon. It will not be possible to purchase wine against an alcohol coupon. Alcohol substitutes remain the same as in May.

In June, some other substitutes will be altered. Thus, it will not be possible to buy salted butter instead of meat. Salted butter will be sold against fat coupons, interchangeable with margarine, port at and lard. It will be possible to buy meat instead of poultry if there are shor ges of chickens in shops. This however, does not include cold meat. Ordinarily, it will not be possible to substitute meat with poultry. Other details, ladies and gentlemen, are published in today's issue of TRYBUNA LUDU.

RAKOWSKI SPEAKS ON FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONS

LD312008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski today met the party aktiv of Janek Krasicki measuring instruments and minicomputer systems factory. Delegations from other work enterprises, including Ursus engineering plant, Okecie transportation equipment plant and (?Zelmot) plant, also came to the meeting.

At the beginning Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski appraised the sociopolitical situation in the country from the time of introduction of martial law. Deputy Premier Rakowski presented our economic situation during the past 6 months and devoted especially great attention to problems connected with coal extraction.

In a further part of his speech Deputy Premier Rakowski presented problems concerning the future of trade unions and workers self-government. Here is an excerpt from his speech:

[Begin Rakowski recording] A most important problem which without doubt preys on the minds of the society is the future of trade unions. Not only preys, but in my opinion it is problem No 1 for Poland of the eighties. What will the trade unions be like? We are still not able to answer precisely the question: What will be the shape of trade unions in Poland in the nearest months or years? The discussion which our committee, the one which (?I chaired), initiated, did not confirm that which might have been expected, that everybody maintains his stance especially (?after parting), because in my belief, in the ranks of Solidarity too some critical reflection is taking place. But, of course, it should all be carefully divided -- where is it taking place, in what professional groups, at what level. There are also such Solidarity activists even (?in the provinces), at the factory level, or even like this (?Slupsk) group such (?uncritical discussion) is also carried out.

But essentially this discussion, which is now carried out not only [word indistinct] work, but among friends, in homes, on occasions of various celebrations, confirms a [words indistinct] in this suspended union, want simply to return to the norm, [word indistinct] to the state which existed before 13 December. There are other proposals, which emerge not from the principle that only one trade union, but several trade unions, that is a multitude of trade unions, as, developed, this multitude as the first inevitable stage in the forming of the union movement [sentence as heard].

In the second stage this multitude could be integrated into one union. [end recording]

Next, in the course of the discussion which began after Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski's speech, numerous questions were asked to which he replied: They concerned all areas of our sociopolitical life.

## ANNIVERSARY OF WYSZYNSKI'S DEATH OBSERVED

### Patriotism Praised

LD281814 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 28 May 82

[Excerpts] On Thursday morning 28 May 1981 Polish raido broadcast the following announcement issued by the Secretariat of the Polish Episcopate: At 0440 today on the feast of Our Lord's Ascension, his eminence Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, archbishop and metropolitan of Gniezno and Warsaw and primate of Poland, died at the residence of the archbishops of Warsaw. He was 80.

This was an exceptionally painful blow, not only for the Catholic Church but for all Poles. The death of Primate Wyszynski submerged the entire country in mourning at a time when the homeland, tormented by internal controversies and by the constantly growing internal conflict, needed its great fellow countrymen more than ever. There was a time when his universally recognized moral authority was particularly advantageous [words indistinct].

We will not remind you today of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski's biography, as this biography is known to all. We will only say that he worthily held the post of primate of Poland during his 80 years of life. [sentence as heard] It may be recalled that relations between state and church were shaped differently in different years, and this did not spare the Polish primate situations which could determine his stance [words indistinct].

What testifies to the cardinal's greatness as a citizen of his native country, as an ardent patriot and true statesman, is the fact that he was always and deliberately able to put the good of all, the good of the nation and the good of the entire Polish community above his private feelings and above his own experiences or even wrongs done to him.

Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski was always not only a great priest but a great Pole too. [passage indistinct] he was a champion of national accord and of Poles' agreement with Poles. He supported dialogue on all contemporary issues; he supported peace and opposed evil. His appeals for unity and reconciliation have imprinted themselves forever in our history. This is also true of his appeals for respect [words indistinct] prudence and commonsense. He has left behind a lasting memory in the hearts of believers and [word indistinct] this is how we remember him now and this is how we will remember him in the future.

Glemp Sermon

LD282130 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May (PAP) -- Requiem masses were said in Polish churches across the country today to mark the first anniversary of the death of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, former primate of Poland. Clergymen and lay Catholics gathered at meetings paid tribute to the memory of a distinguished man, an outstanding moral authority and patriot whose concern was to reconcile the interests of the country with the good of the church and the needs of the society. Tonight the primate of Poland, Archbishop Josef Glemp, celebrated requiem mass for Cardinal Wyszynski at the Warsaw old town archcathedral basilica.

In a sermon, the primate recalled the person and life of the late cardinal, his religious work and participation in the life of the nation. Thanks to his teaching, said the primate, we feel today more confident on our road which, in spite of many wounds inflicted by crisis, is characterized by unity of the nation. It is for this unity and the preservation of the national traditions that Cardinal Wyszynski had always striven holding up these characteristics as the supreme aim.

Referring to the country's present situation, the primate of Poland reiterated the need to preserve dignity which has always been characteristic of the Polish nation. Nervousness and unrest are to no avail, said Archbishop Glemp. The anniversary of departure of the great cardinal ought to sustain us along the paths which the cardinal mapped out by his teaching, his suffering, and his fervent patriotism, said Archbishop Glemp.

Poland's primate also participated in a solemn mass at the church of the visitation sisters in Warsaw, where he unveiled a plaque honouring Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski.

The first anniversary of death of the cardinal also had an extensive coverage in today's central papers, the radio and television.

PRAISE FOR SOLIDARITY CITED AT CHURCH MASS

LD300916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 30 May 82

[From the pastoral announcements at a holy mass celebrated by Father Jerzy Zalewski at the Holy Cross Church in Warsaw]

[Text] While participating in a thanksgiving mass on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of (Kalezjani) pastoral work, the primate addressed the workers in Warsaw with his pastoral remarks. He said:

A worker has altered the history of the world and is still doing so. It was noticed a long time ago that a worker deserves recognition and respect for his dignity. Respect for the human dignity in every worker should be honored and the church demands this too.

During the memorable days of August, the initiatives to give new life to the homeland were born out of common prayer. These values, which are symbolized by the idea of Solidarity, cannot be forgotten and disposed of.

POREBSKI COMMENTS ON PAX MEETING IN WROCLAW

LD282354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 May 82

[Correspondent's report from Wroclaw]

[Text] The main directions of activity of Pax, the social movement of lay catholics, with regard to the country's political situation and the problems of economic reform with special reference to the role of small-scale manufacture, were the subject of a meeting today. Prof Tadeusz Porebski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR Committee, met with nearly 70 representatives of the Pax Association in Wroclaw. Participants in the meeting emphasized, among other things, the need for Pax members to participate in the civic committees for national rebirth, stressing the conformity of this with the recommendations of the Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp. The discussion also devoted much attention to the problems of young people, dealing with them from the aspect of the moral and ethical rebirth of the nation. A grateful reference was also made to the memory of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the first anniversary of whose death falls today. Just before the meeting I asked Michal (Losionowski), chairman of the executive of the voivodship chapter of the Pax Association in Wroclaw, and his guest Professor Porebski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the first secretary of the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR Committee, for brief statements:

[Begin (Losionowski) recording] It seems that one should expect from this meeting not only an exchange of opinions and an opportunity for presenting the assessments and the achievements of a particular milieu, but also a form of a dialogue between the authorities -- represented today by a member of the Political Bureau -- with representatives of a milieu with a catholic outlook. [end recording]

[Begin Porebski recording] I accepted the invitation with pleasure and I think that hearing the views of a different milieu than that in which -- due to the intensity of internal party work -- I have been spending my time so far, is extremely interesting because it can help to mold the view of the party authorities at our level upon social problems. In our turn, we also wish to [words indistinct] information in order to use this meeting for this purpose. Besides, in my opinion, this is a principle which should be very much expanded in the future if we are, indeed, in our model of a socialist state, to take into account all that can be taken into account from among the postulates put forward by society. [end recording]

POLITBURO APPOINTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY IN POZNAN

LD282126 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] A meeting of the executive of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee was attended by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Maj Gen Tadeusz Dziekan, head of the cadres department of the PZPR Central Committee. They informed the meeting that the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has recalled Edward Skrzypczak from the post of first secretary of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee and that it has appointed to that post Maj Gen Edward Lukasik, who is currently deputy commander for political affairs of the Air Force political board. At the ninth party conference he was elected to the Central Committee and he is also a member of the executive of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee.

Edward Skrzypczak, hitherto first secretary of the Poznan Voivodship Committee, is moving to a responsible post in industry.

SOCIALIST YOUTH CHAIRMAN VISITS PLOCK 26 MAY

AU281352 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 26 May 82 p 2

[Romana Kuffel report: "A Meeting in the New Workers Style"]

[Text] On 25 May, Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, visited the Plock Voivodship. After visiting the harvesting machine factory in Plock in the company of representatives of the management as well as Wojciech Hetkowski, chairman of the voivodship administration of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, and Jerzy Olejnik, its deputy chairman, he met young working people from the city and the region in a ceremonial room in the factory.

The meeting was devoid of the old rules of stiffness and officialdom; it took place without any reports or speeches. A formula of sincere dialogue about the tasks, problems and programs facing the Union of Socialist Polish Youth and also about the role of young people in our society was adopted. The young people raised the issue about the breaking up of the Polish youth movement, the guerrilla warfare waged between organizations, as well as the consistent representation of young people's interests on the public scene.

The union's chairman replied to a series of questions, among them why did he not come to Plock Voivodship during the floods; when would a committee for youth affairs attached to the Council of Ministers be set up; and whether during the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum, which is to be devoted to youth matters, the resolution on these matters adopted 10 years ago at the seventh Central Committee plenum in 1972 would be dealth with.

In reply, J. Jaskiernia said: I avoid spectacular activities and that is why I did not come to Plock Voivodship during the floods. That does not mean we were not interested in the flood victims and in bringing aid. We appointed a plenipotentiary for flood matters, and the secretary of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth was in Plock as well. I have been in over 40 voivodships since the third congress, wherever previous chairmen had not been. The political slalom ended after 13 December. Some of the members of our union would like the Union of Socialist Polish Youth to be a little active with everyone; with the party, with Solidarity and the church. I beleive that the important thing is to join young people's interests with ideological and educative work, which is what my colleagues stressed. For example, sponsored apartments were all right in the seventies, but today we have to modify our work by setting up housing and work cooperatives. As far as credits for young married couples are concerned; the opinion exists among the community that credits are for "red" people. We secured these credits, but they are a form of state aid for all young people. What does our union's strategy depend on? We do not wish to pull the wool over one's eyes but to minimize the effects of the crisis and bring positive initiatives out into the open. We must do everything to improve the situation in housing construction, act in a revolutionary spirit and break certain structures and barriers.

Next, Jerzy Jaskiernia went to the joint agricultural schools in Mieczyslawow in the rural parish of Krzyzanow, where representatives of young people from schools and from rural areas in the Kutnow region, as well as invited activists, awaited him. During the meeting, members of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth presented the problems pervading both milieus and asked the chairman of their union numerous questions, to which he gave exhaustive replies.

JARUZELSKI DELEGATION TO VISIT IN EARLY JUNE

AU311507 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a party-state delegation led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the Military Council for National Salvation of the People's Republic of Poland, will pay an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania at the beginning of June this year.

POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS ON 31 MAY

AU311907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 31 May (AGERPRES) -- A meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP was held on May 31 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party. It examined and approved a report on schooling in the 1982-1983 academic year in the pre-school, primary, gymnasium, lyceum, vocational, foremen, higher and postuniversity education.

Measures were adopted for the development of general education. It was established that the great majority of graduates from gymnasiums be trained in industrial, chemical, agroindustrial and silvicultural lyceums so that the necessary staff be ensured for these important branches of the country's economy.

To train a large number of highly skilled workers in the next school year, the number of pupils to attend vocational schools will increase just as the number of university students attending evening and extramural courses.

The Political Executive Committee debated and approved a report on the recalculation of production and selling prices in industry, of tariffs in goods transport and of prices in building-assembly. It was emphasized that that measure was imposed by the rise in the prices of natural gases and fuel oil in accordance with those existing in the foreign market, as well as by the need for a profitable activity in all branches of the national ecnomy. The change in the prices of natural gases and fuel oil bears on the level of costs in all sectors, fact which required the recalculation of the production and selling prices.

The Political Executive Committee asked the ministries, centrals and enterprises to work for a general cut in expenditures and costs so that the effects of the increase in the prices of natural gases and fuel oil be as little as possible.

In the field of investments, the ministries, the other central and local bodies were instructed to take measures and sensibly reduce the costs of building-assembly operations. Emphasis was also placed on the necessity that firm action be undertaken for continually improving the quality and technical-functional parameters of all products particularly of those meant for export, for turning to best account the Romanian goods in the foreign market.

The recalculation of production and selling prices -- the communique on the meeting also shows -- will contribute to higher efficiency and profitability in all fields of activity, to increasing the national income and steadily raising the standard of living.

The Political Executive Committee examined and approved a programme for a greater participation of the Romanian merchant fleet in the transport of goods going to export, so that, by the end of 1985, it should ensure 75 percent of the total volume of transport.

To this end, a series of measures were set for equipping the fleet with new sea-going, river-going, and fishing ships, in accordance with the tasks provided for by the current five-year plan, for the improvement of technologies and the promotion of technical progress in the activity of shipyards, the building of new production units and the more efficient use of the existing ones, the increase of the utilization index of ships and the meeting of all the ship repair necessities and the training of the corresponding manpower.

During the May 31 meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, Nicolae Ceausescu read a report on the official visit of friendship he paid to the Syrian Arab Republic on May 25 and 26 at the invitation of the secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz al-Asad.

The Political Executive Committee was highly appreciative of the fruitful results of the visit and expressed its confidence that -- very much like all the other meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad -- it would go down as an important moment in the process of strengthening and developing the fine Romanian-Syrian relations.

The Political Executive Committee highlighted with satisfaction that during their talks the two party and state leaders asserted their will to further work in all firmness to ensure the expansion and diversification of the links of close and productive collaboration between Romania and Syria on the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other planes, the expansion of their cooperation and commercial relations in accordance with their economic potential considering that that fully met the fundamental national interests of Romania and Syria, the cause of international peace and cooperation.

The Political Executive Committee highlighted the significance -- for the general development of the Romanian-Syrian relations -- of the two sides' determination to strengthen the cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party by intensifying their direct contacts and interchanges of experience in the field of economic and social construction.

The significance was also brought to the fore of the comprehensive exchange of opinions between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad on current international questions and the processes underway in the contemporary world, with special emphasis on developments in the Middle East. The two presidents expressed on this occasion, too, their conviction that a global, just and durable solution to the Middle East conflict could only be reached through Israel's complete and urgent withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 -- inclusive of the Arab sector of Jerusalem -- and the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights to self-rule, to return to its homes and to setting up an independent state of its own included, in keeping with the UN pertinent resolutions on the Palestinian question.

It was shown that the Romanian-Syrian summit highlighted the particular importance Romania and Syria attach to the building of European security, to the achievement of general disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, to the elimination of the states of tension from the world, to the resumption of the policy of peace, detente and international collaboration, to the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment on a new international economic order.

The Political Executive Committee noted with deep satisfaction that Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad agreed to strengthen the cooperation between Romania and Syria in the world arena, to further the permanent contacts between the two countries and resort to bilateral consultations on major international questions of mutual interest whenever necessary.

Unanimously approving of the conclusion and understandings reached during the new Romanian-Syrian summit, the Political Executive Committee set the measures needed for a proper fulfillment of the agreements and targets of collaboration and cooperation agreed upon, for the continuous, manysided development of the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples.

The Political Executive Committee also emphasized the importance of the new interview President Nicolae Ceausescu had during his visit to Syria with the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, when the determination of the Romanian party and state was reiterated to further grant full support to the just cause of the Palestinian people.

The Political Executive Committee assessed the visit to Syria as a new expression of the consistency with which Socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu work for the building of a world of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

SCINTEIA PUBLISHES CEAUSESCU TOAST IN DAMASCUS

AU281125 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Text of toast proposed by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 25 May Damascus dinner given in his honor by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President Hafiz al-Asad, dear Syrian friends, gentlemen: It gives us pleasure to be the guests of the Syrian Arab Republic once again and to meet you again, dear friend Al-Asad, and the Syrian people, and to extend on this occasion warm, friendly greetings and best wishes.

I want to express gratitude for the hospitable and warm welcome and for the words about the friendship between our peoples.

The visit we are paying to Syria is new proof of the positive relations between our parties, countries and peoples and an expression of our joint desire to continuously strengthen friendship and cooperation between them. We can note with satisfaction that each time the meetings and the talks we conducted, dear friend President al-Asad, both here and in Damascus or in Bucharest, have given new impetus to developing traditional Romanian-Syrian relations. The agreements and conventions concluded and the documents signed on those occasions have created an ever wider framework for constantly deepening collaboration and cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields of common interests. By actively cooperating in the spirit of complete equality, mutual esteem and respect, our countries have jointly built a number of important economic projects in Syria, the results of which can already be noted.

We want to express the conviction that within the talks begun today we will seek new ways and means and possibilities to continue to develop that collaboration and cooperation at various levels to the benefit and well-being of the two peoples and the general cause of cooperation and peace in the world.

As far as Romania is concerned, preoccupied with its socioeconomic development and the building of the comprehensively developed socialist society, it places great stress on expanding collaboration and cooperation with other countries on the basis of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

Very serious tension is noted in the international arena endangering the peoples' peace and independence. The policy of strengthening and redividing the spheres of influence, of maintaining and deepening old conflicts among countries and the emergence of new ones, the expansion of the world economic crisis and the forceful accentuation of the arms race constantly and increasingly endanger the peoples' freedom and life and the very existence of mankind.

In the face of such realities, we believe that it is more necessary than ever for the peoples to unite their efforts and cooperate more and more closely to stop the dangerous trend of events toward confrontation and war and to ensure the firm assertion of the policy of detente and peace, of cooperation and respect for national independence.

Life and the various conflicts and events clearly demonstrate on the basis of facts that it is easy to reach tension and conflict and that it is very difficult to stop them. Proceeding from this, Romania firmly advocates the renunciation of the policy of force and military action and the settlement of interstate problems by negotiations alone. No matter how complicated problems are, they can and must be solved only by negotiations. It is true, sometimes negotiations require a lot of time and patience, but compared to human losses and the terrible destruction caused by war, no matter how long or difficult the negotiations, they are the only road to be followed.

As for the Middle East situation, Romania firmly advocates a lasting and just peace based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, and the solution of the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of their right to self-determination and to create their own independent Palestinian state.

To achieve that target, we believe it is necessary to take action to organize an international conference under UN aegis that will be attended by all countries concerned, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The organization and convocation of such a conference will not be easy, but it represents the most secure way to achieve a lasting and just peace that will also ensure the independence and integrity of all countries in that area.

Located in Europe, Romania pays special attention to the problems of our continent. In actual fact the most powerful weapons, including nuclear weapons, are stockpiled in Europe and the two military blocs are facing each other. Thus, one can state without risk of error that the problems of peace or war must be solved first and foremost by eliminating this concentration of force and nuclear weapons in Europe. If a nuclear war broke out encompassing the entire world, it would undoubtedly break out in Europe. This is why it is in the interest of all mankind to stop the current very serious situation in Europe, to renounce the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles and to proceed to withdrawing and destroying existing ones and to achieving a united Europe without nuclear weapons. This will be an inseparable nuclear disarmament. This will represent a sure road to protecting all mankind from a nuclear war.

Romania also advocates the development of broad cooperation among the Balkan countries and turning this area into an area of peace and peaceful cooperation, free from nuclear weapons.

Soon the UN special session on disarmament will begin. Romania believes that everything should be done at that session to adopt tangible decisions to stop the arms race, military expenditures and to proceed to reducing them. A situation has been reached such that mankind's very existence is endangered, and we must do all we can to defend people's right to freedom and life.

We believe that the large-scale peace movements in Europe and on other continents is an expression of the peoples' will to stop wars and to live in peace and friendship.

It is also necessary to take very firm action to eliminate underdevelopment and to achieve a new international economic order. The division of the world into rich and poor countries is a result of colonial and imperialist domination. Therefore, the achievement of a new international economic order is in fact the continuation of the struggle for eliminating the vestiges of colonialism and for the independence of all world peoples.

Taking into consideration the multiple and complicated problems in the international arena, it is necessary for all peoples to participate on a completely equal footing in resolving those problems. It is especially necessary to strengthen solidarity among the developing and nonaligned countries, the small- and medium-sized countries that are vitally interested in a new international democratic order.

It is necessary for the United Nations and other international organizations to play a more important role in resolving problems in the interest of all peoples' independence and of peace in the world.

Mr President Hafiz al-Asad, once again, I would like to stress with great satisfaction the positive cooperation between Romania and Syria, both bilaterally and in resolving a great number of international problems and in the struggle for peace and detente. I am convinced that the current visit and the talks and agreements we will conclude will mark a new and important stage in strengthening friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples.

I wish the friendly Syrian people increasingly greater successes in their socioeconomic development!
I hope for positive cooperation in all fields between Romania and Syria!
Let us act to ensure the settlement of all problems by negotiations in the direction of understanding, cooperation, independence and peace!
Mr President al-Asad, I wish you successes in your activity and good health and happiness!
I want to raise this glass to friendship between our peoples!
To the good health of all of you! [applause]

SERBIAN LC CONGRESS PROCEEDS; RESOLUTION PROPOSED

Minic Addresses Commission

LD290926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0833 GMT 28 May 82

["Serbian League of Communists Congress: Commission for Development of Socialist Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG) -- Taking the floor during the discussion today [at the Commission for the Development of Socialist Self-Managing Relations], Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that the economic problems facing us are not economic alone, but are also quite clearly political, in both the internal and the external spheres. All this can be a source of pressures from abroad. Only by means of a vigorous expansion of export can we overcome these difficulties. The problems are acute and also of a long-term nature.

We have not done enough to ensure that our people understand that for years we have spent more than we produced. This is why we have foreign debts. Now we must reverse the situation and spend less than we produce. This will undoubtedly also be reflected in investments and in general, joint and even personal consumption.

Our exports fell short of the planned target in the first months of the year. If this trend continues we shall have a lot of trouble. The League of Communists is responsible both for these trends and for the policy pursued in this field.

Minic went on to say that the "muddle through" mentality still exists. This is unacceptable. Extreme efforts must be made to increase exports. In every municipality the work of exporters must be seen and followed. Naturally, it is difficult to demand the increase of exports merely through political action. The relevant economic motivation to increase the exporters' efforts must also be ensured. Our exporters must compete on the markets of the developed countries. The battle is being waged on very difficult markets. For this reason these exporters must enjoy the support of all, which implies the re-examination of their tax burdens and all their contributions and other conditions of operation so that they can compete on these markets.

In his report Minic went on to say that it is precisely in these crisis situations in the international market that our system of self-management had shown its full advantages in comparison with both the capitalist system and that of real socialism. Last year we had a high rate of growth in industrial production in spite of the difficulties and the major fluctuations in international economic trends. This in fact merely demonstrates the vitality of self-management compared to other social systems. Self-management can also ride out the present situation and can overcome all the difficulties facing us.

However, Minic added, we need to conclude agreements more quickly, build up the foreign exchange system more quickly and work more effectively in adopting other important agreements at the federation level. An awful lot of time is being lost in this. It is unfortunate when administrative decisions must replace self-management agreements and social agreements.

Minic wound up his report with the appraisal that faster inclusion in the international division of labor constitutes one of the most important points in the further material development of our country and the further development of self-management.

Political System Commission

LD270940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 27 May 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG) -- Has the main theme of the 11th LCY Congress -- the development of the political system of socialist self-management -- received its proper place in League of Communists practical action?

Has our enthusiasm not exhausted itself too quickly, more in a kind of literary event--in comparison to the freshness of the ideas of Kardelj's study -- rather than in seeking solutions capable of implementation, manifestation and coordination of the luralism of self-managing interests, freeing space for the initiatives of the working masses....

It is with these issues and with the commitment to renew the understanding of the tasks raised at the 11th congress that the introductory report by Spiro Galovic at the Ninth Serbian League of Communists Congress Commission for the development of the Political System of Socialist Self-management begins.

The political system, Galovic pointed out, has in many respects remained unlinked with the socioeconomic system: In many aspects the domination of the policy over the economy has been renewed; the delegate system does not express the level of self-management achieved in associated labor. The delegate system has not acquired the power which belongs to it, chiefly because of strongly pronounced etatist tendencies in economic life and because of isolationism of the economic development within republican and provincial borders linked with these tendencies.

The social power of informal and formal politico-executive centers in the republics and provinces has strengthened, as well as at all other levels of social organizations, without whose approval practically no single decision has been adopted, regardless of who actually made the decision. In this sense, the League of Communists' battle for economic stabilization is also at the same time a battle for the democratization of society and development of the delegate system. This is a battle to join up the economic and political power of the working class.

In a broader critical review of the functioning of the delegate system, Galovic pointed in particular to the weaknesses in communication channels, which remain empty simply because no clear messages are issued from source.

Galovic then dealt with the issues of unity in the Serbian League of Communists and in the LCY. He said that certain tendencies of federalization are breaking through independently of our declarations against it. The League of Communists is beginning to manifest the given circumstances and its speakers do not see that they are using the voice of the deeper tendencies of etatization. In the analysis of the events in Kosovo we have arrived at a conclusion concerning the etatist collusion between the top echelons of the party and authority. This etatism, however, has grown out of more or less explicit tendencies in the whole country and by this it was basically made possible. The criticism of centrifugal tendencies in our social life is manifested more strongly in the Serbian SR than anywhere else, perhaps because these tendencies call into questin the unity of the republic which is not the case with any other republic. But the unity in the Serbian SR, which is essential, is only a component of Yugoslav unity, just as disunity in the Serbian SR is a sign that not everything is in the best of order at the Yugoslav level and that in broader spheres there is stagnation in the development of self-management.

The first speaker in the debate at this commission, Dusan Vojvodic, spoke of the work of the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection who have, in his words, received their place in the system and have successfully contributed to the socialization of affairs in this sphere.

Vojvodic, citing events in Kosovo, pointed out that the lack of statements after the events were not in the service of strengthening all-people's defense, and proposed that the resolution should include the assessment that League of Communists organs should ensure, in emergency situations, an appropriate flow of information.

The enemy in Kosovo has been defeated, but not totally eliminated, Nebi Gasi said. The magnificent welcome extended to the youth relay race in Pristina and the whole of Kosovo confirmed in the best possible way the orientation and loyalty of all the nations and nationalities in Kosovo to brotherhood and unity, Yugoslav togetherness and Tito's road. But the situation is still complex, with encumbrances in intranational relations and a difficult economic situation. The LCY and the Serbian League of Communists are making a great contribution to the struggle of the Kosovo League of Communists, but there have also been occasions when statements by some individuals and some press articles have not contributed to overcoming the situation. The greatest contribution to the action in Kosovo is in fact made with the struggle against nationalism in one's own environment.

Gasi then dealt with the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins, and pointed out that the causes of this have been clarified and measures established, measures aimed first and foremost at the liquidation of all forms of pressures. However, approaches which blame the League of Communists for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and which, in fact, represent a demand for the revision of our system and the policy of national equality cannot be accepted. Concluding his speech, Gasi pointed out a new phenomenon -- the movement of the Albanian population outside Kosovo toward Pristina, and he stressed that this phenomenon should be analyzed more deeply.

Dobrivoje Vidic stressed that unitarism as a model of state was rejected by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia as far back as the prewar period. Unitarism is a reactionary state ideology of the greater Serbian monarchy and bourgeoisie, Vidic added. It could also be the ideology of bureaucratic centralists. It is not and cannot be the orientation of the League of Communists, because unitarism is opposed to the LCY program and all our constitutions. Truly, within the frameworks of socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, no unitarism of any kind is admissible and developments show that it is not possible. Nevertheless, tendencies which could emerge, linked with "our" bureaucratic centralism must also be decisively combatted, just as we must decisively combat separatism as an expression of reactionary nationalism or bureaucratic particularism.

Vidic then stressed that the recent past had also been a very sensitive phase in the development of Serbian SR relations, particularly the counterrevolutionary activity of the enemy of the SFRY and of the Serbian SR in Kosovo. The unavoidable need has imposed itself for a comprehensive analysis of the entire situation and for energetic joint action by communists and all self-managing structures in the republic as a whole for the necessary excellent steps to be taken aimed at comprehensive consolidation of unity and togetherness. Every progress in the development of the established constitutional relations in the Serbian SR represents a direct contribution to the consolidation of brotherhood and unity and our socialist togetherness of the SFRY.

Stressing the fundamental importance of the class and the nation, Vidic stressed that certain crisis situations have always taken place when this attitude has been neglected in practice and when, in ideopolitical work, it has been pushed into second place. This has been the case for some time in Kosovo. The class aspect in treating the problems linked with the otherwise normal affirmation of the national factor with regard to the Albanian population in Kosovo has been totally neglected. All this provides opportunities for our enemies, Vidic said. This would be a human tragedy and the (?greatest abandonment) of the principles of internationalism, brotherhood, and unity and freedom in our country were we not in a position to ensure for all our citizens, regardless of their nationality, the feeling of being entirely safe in their own country regardless of which part they live in, Vidic stressed.

One should, therefore, fully understand the alarm existing in our broader community when it is [words indistinct] Montenegrins from Kosovo.

In the process of our political work, the work of our self-managing institutions and organs of authority, in a restricted sense, this pressure must be completely prevented. All the conditions must be created to stop the emigration and to make it possible for everyone who wants to live and work in Kosovo to return and to stay. This is our general and joint obligation. The Albanian population in Kosovo and in our country in general will not succumb to the propaganda of racist nationalism. However, Enver Hoxha's appeal to overthrow the SFRY, elaborated particularly extensively in his book "Yugoslav Self-Management -- Capitalist Theory and Practice," is a particular warning to us that we must safeguard the necessary social vigilance, strengthen our defense in this sense and the mass sociopolitical work, Vidic added.

As regards the anti-Yugoslav propaganda from Tirana, we have also up to now demonstrated extreme patience in the desire not to contribute on our part to maintaining tense relations. We are truly interested in Albania, too, understanding that such an anti-Yugoslav policy cannot give anything positive either to Albania as a country, to its people, to Albanians in the SFRY or to peace in this part of the world. Because, in the final analysis, Vidic said, the real alternative for Albania and for the Albanian people and for us to the same extent lies in comprehensive mutual work to create conditions for the necessary rapprochement between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the SFRY. Only this alone is in line with our joint interests and with the broader interests of peace.

Young people have linked their fate with self-management, and they are continually confirming this firm orientation. However, as Milan Obucina stressed as the work of the commission for the political system went on, this does not mean that the young can reconcile themselves with irregularities in the provision of employment, with familiarity, corruption and bribery. Despite consideration and understanding for objective problems, the young also demand energetically that responsibility be applicable to everyone equally.

Milka Scepanovic pointed out that verbal insistence on better and more organized work by delegations and delegates does not resolve the problems of the functioning of the delegate system. Deeper changes and cutting down the roots of the economic power of factors outside the associated labor are necessary. Rade Zvicer spoke about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and stressed that this is a general Yugoslav issue. It is, therefore, incomprehensible that it is possible for some individuals in other republics and the Province of Vojvodine to underrate this issue, treating it as being only incidental. This issue cannot be resolved either by Serbian or Montenegrin revanchism or by accusing the entire Albanian nationality, the majority of which condemns the pressures on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. The greatest responsibility lies with the communists of Albanian nationality in Kosovo. In connection with the emigration there is not, however, sufficient ideopolitical differentiation in specific environments where these events take place, Zvicer said.

Osman Biljalji, delegate from Gnjilane, spoke of the irreplaceable role of communists in stabilizing the disrupted intranational relations in Kosovo. Stressing that there is no alternative to national equality, he said that without constant action by the League of Communists and the working class there is no return of trust among the population in Kosovo. As he stressed, work on this is progressing intensively and constantly.

Further Report of Meeting

LD282344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 28 May 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG) -- The first speaker in today's session of the Commission for the Political System, Zoran Matkovic, advocated that the Serbian League of Communists congress resolution should clearly stress the need for unity in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the whole of the country. The present international and internal situation hardly gives one the right to behave "complacently" in this sphere. All-people's defense and social self-protection must -- more than all other spheres -- be "cleaned up" of various phenomena of disunity.

Speaking in greater detail about the implementation of the League of Communists tasks in the sphere of foreign policy and international cooperation, Svetislav Popovic expressed the view that the congress resolution should emphasize the foundations for the development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation with neighboring countries. The consistent respect for the rights of national minorities, Popvic said, should represent the bridges of friendship and cooperation between countries and peoples. Yugoslavia will decisively oppose all attempts at interference in its internal affairs, at threatening the territorial integrity, and at territorial claims being made toward the SFRY. This should be stressed in particular if one bears in mind that the Albanian leadership has and is openly backing the enemy counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo, being guided by greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism. For the further development of cooperation with Bulgaria, Popovic said that efforts are needed in order to eliminate that which has so far caused difficulties -- this refers first and foremost to negating of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria and the Macedonian nation as a whole.

We can be pround of the international relations in Vojvodina, the nurturing of which is the communists' lasting task. This, in the words of Dragan Odzic, demands first and foremost, the strengthening of economic equality and energetic opposition to any kind of isolationism. In his view, in developing national equality we have underrated and neglected the growing political activity of the church which has become particularly aggressive recently in winning over the young. This could have an influence on intranational relations. Slavica Saricanin, delegate from Lazarevac, also advocated energetically combatting extremism in these relations.

In Dimitrovgrad, as Vasil Romance stressed, national equality is also at a high level and has grown from so-called minority protection into an entirely new area.

Brotherhood and unity stand as one of the foundations of our readiness to defend the country. In the view of Gen Rajko Tanaskovic, the strength of our defense is based on the resolve and readiness of our nations and nationalities to defend the system and to rely on their own forces. Yugoslavia has been, is, and will in all likelihood be the target of onslaughts by the enemies who in their attacks also make use of the internal enemy. They, in Tanaskovic's words, face a developed system of all-people's defense and exceptionally strong armed forces which will act in a way Tito taught them: at every moment defend the country from any enemy.

Hranislav Blagojevic spoke of the strength of all-people's defense and he stressed that in Bor municipality, where members of 22 nations and nationalities live and work, thanks to a constant monitoring of the political situation and activity of communists, the security situation is very good. The further strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection is among the foremost tasks of communists according to Bosko Gajtanovic.

In a broader review of the all-people's defense and social self-protection, Zivorad Misic pointed to the need for more decisive opposition by communists to certain ideological trends. Some written materials affect the very foundations of our society and the gains of the revolution. Debates on our cultural heritage are haphazard; considerable subjective (?information) from the history of our workers' movement has come to the fore, while under the shield of severe criticism, unacceptable interpretations of our topical political and economic situation are being offered.

The development of the armed forces has reached a record level, but other parts of the system of all-people's defense have remained insufficiently developed. In Dusan Korac's view, one of the reasons for such a situation is the stagnation in the theoretical elaboration of all-people's defense. Along with this, information in this sphere is poor and incomplete, under the influence of an old concept that everything linked with defense represents a taboo subject.

Vlastimir Fotic, delegate from Pirot, spoke of the need to further strengthen territorial defense.

Ilijaz Kurtesi recalled that the conclusions of the Serbian League of Communist Central Committee regarding togetherness in the republic had a significant influence on overcoming difficulties and problems. However, it is not a good thing that the interpretation and realization of the conclusions have not been approached more actively, and thus there are in practice extremist alignments centering around individual speeches in the debate at the 3-day session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee and there are efforts to make them topical, which could have negat'ye consequences.

It is known that there have been certain differences between the provinces and the republic of Serbia regarding individual solutions. There have also been procrastinations, but in such situations patient work and coordination are necessary before one goes to (?outvote) the views of the provinces. The implementation of the constitutional orientations is not based on a decision by the majority or on making such a decision impossible, but on the joint struggle and responsibility, mutual negotiations and the reaching of agreement. The behavior or value of the attitudes of an individual cannot be assessed whether he is more in favor of the province, the republic or the federation. Some individuals, Kurtesi added, have tried to build their positions on the alleged defense of the "rights" of the province or the republic, and have thus provided grist for the enemy's mill.

To reduce last year's counterrevolutionary events in the Province of Kosovo to student unrest is as untenable as is the arrest and criminal prosecution of only the direct participants in the demonstrations, instead of the ideological exponents of these events. In addition, as Dragutin Djordjevic stressed, in the League of Communist there is no place for the leaders who, having borne only their posts in mind, kept silent and behaved in an opportunist manner during the course of the enemy events. Ivo Grga spoke of the crisis of the youth organization at the university and pointed to the need for a reaffirmation of some fundamental definitions of the Socialist Youth Federation and of organizing the young. More modern and more dynamic forms of organization of the young are needed, in particular internal forms of rallying the young.

## Congress Plenary Session

LD291752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0821 GMT 29 May 82

["Serbian League of Communists Congress Plenary Session" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) --

Report by Socioeconomic Relations Commission

Communists are firmly resolved and willing, each in his own place, to come to grips with the difficulties of our society and to activate the considerable reserves at our disposal. This was the unanimous conclusion of the comission for the development of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations and was stressed in the report on the commission's work.

Having unanimously endorsed the views submitted in the report by the president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, the draft resolution and the opening report, the delegates indicated the causes of the present difficulties and the directions in which further action should be taken. It was noted that the development of self-management relations is being delayed and the self-management pooling of labor and resources is slow. The tendency for efficiency in economic operation to fall was also pointed out.

The report places particular stress on the importance of increasing exports in order to achieve economic stability. It notes the potential of agriculture in this respect. All the conditions exist for imports of food to be halted and large exports to be achieved.

The firm resolve to stop the growth of general and joint consumption and ensure its coordination with the real possibilities was expressed. In particular the report underscores the need to increase the scope for action of economic laws, more effective investment and self-management planning.

As far as principles are concerned, the League of Communists has no more important task than ideopolitical action designed to ensure that productive and creative work are better renumerated and given greater social recognition. In this connection the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations took the clear position that the League of Communists must fight to separate the right to work from the right not to work, the foundation for this differentiation being socially recognized work in the market. [sentence as received]

Report by Commission for the Political System

About 400 delegates and guests took part in the work of the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management. Fifty-seven took part in the discussion, two submitting written contributions. Altogether seven amendments were proposed for the draft resolution. There were no amendments to the draft changes and addenda to the statutes. Full support was given to the standpoints in Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic's report and the opening report in the commission by Spiro Galovic.

The discussion in this commission, which encompassed a very wide range of issues, confirmed that the self-management processes in associated labor are still to a certain extent separated from the decisionmaking process in the delegate assemblies. The accumulated contradictions can be overcome only through realizing the authentic interests and needs of the working class in greater scope for the pooling of labor and resources. It is precisely in the delegate system that a harmonious link should arise between the function of the state and authority on the one hand, and self-management on the other.

The commission pointed out that the current problems of unity in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Serbia cannot be overcome through political action alone. A critical appraisal must be made of the unfavorable influence of economic trends and autarky on the unity of the League of Communists. While the need to fight against bureaucratic ties between the League of Communists and power was emphasized, the commitment of every Serbian League of Communists member to become involved in the realization of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee's conclusions regarding relations and unity in the republic was also stressed. The commitment and responsibility of League of Communists members to fight against all kinds of nationalism, particularly within their own nation or nationality, was stressed. Nationalism becomes especially dangerous in conjunction with etatism; that is, bureaucracy.

The commission devoted special attention to the situation in Kosovo. It was emphasized that the League of Communists would oppose any attempt to equate Albanian nationality with nationalists or irredentists. Regarding the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, it was pointed out that the struggle to eliminate the causes of this emigration cannot be successful if it is restricted to the framework of one municipality, Kosovo itself, or the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Commission for Organizational Questions of the League of Communists, for Cadre, Ideopolitical and Action Strengthening and Statutory Questions

The report by the Commission for Organizational Questions emphasizes the need for still more persistent struggle by the Serbian League of Communists for a consistent implementation of our program and constitutional commitments and for the strengthening of socialist self-management. Four amendments were submitted to the commission in connection with the draft resolution of the ninth congress referring to the strengthening of the role of the Serbian League of Communists and to its ideopolitical, organizational and cadre strengthening.

Ten amendments have also been submitted to the proposed changes and addenda to the statute of the Serbian League of Communists. This commission expressed support for the assessments and tasks outlined in the report by Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian League of Communists, and a unanimous and resolute readiness to continue on Tito's road and to follow and implement his thought and work.

Main attention in the discussion was paid to strengthening the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists, to strengthening the moral profile and concrete personal responsibility of members of the League of Communists, to democratizing relations in the League of Communists and to overcoming various unsocialist and antiself-managing tendencies. It was assessed that in the forthcoming period the League of Communists must be more creatively present wherever the self-managing and political activity of the working people and citizens is being developed. At the same time, the importance of struggle for revolutionary unity of the League of Communists and consistent application and enrichment of the contents of democratic socialism was confirmed. This will make possible an efficacious uprooting of bureaucratism, technocratism, nationalism, separatism, unitarianism and other antisocialist and antiself-managing tendencies and phenomena.

Report by the Commission for Ideological Questions and Self-Managing Transformation of Education, Science, Culture and Information.

During the debate in the Commission for Ideological Questions and Self-Managing Transformation of Education, Science, Culture and Information, which lasted 2 days and was very critical, the delegates stated that in spite of exceptional results there is no room for complacency because the new self-managing socioeconomic relations are still being built rather slowly. The delegates demand a faster transformation of the situation and elimination of the shortcomings that have been noted, states the report that was adopted at the congress today. Pointing out the phenomena of nationalist indoctrination of a part of the young generation, the participants in the debate emphasized that communists have a special responsibility to uproot these phenomena resolutely and consistently.

The emphasis of the action by communists, especially educational workers, must above all be on strengthening the ideoeducational and cultural function of the school and -- mentioning other fields, such as science, culture and information -- on the general affirmation of the values of the socialist society and of the basic achievements of the revolution. Resolute opposition to statist mediation and instances of isolation within local borders and the need to find scientific answers to all questions of dynamic social, political and economic development were also emphasized. As regards Marxist examination of the cultural inheritance and opposition to a politicized and apologetic attitude toward our own past, the reports emphasize the need for a critical attitude toward all traditionalist views.

It was assessed that public media are successfully meeting their obligations and that the process of democratic self-managing development of the press is so deep that nothing can undermine it; that is, that the bases on which attempts could appear to manipulate our publications in a bureaucratic-dogmatic or petty-bourgeois spirit have been sonsiderably undermined. Assessing the information from Kosovo, it is emphasized that most of the media have successfully passed this great and difficult test.

The fourth plenary session of the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists, held on the third working day, was chaired by Marko Djuricn. After noting that members of the organs of the Serbian League of Communists, members of the LCY organs from the Serbian League of Communists and delegates to the 12th LCY Congress have been elected, the session dealt with the next point on the agenda: the adoption of the political report on the work of the Central Committee and on the basic characteristics of the activity of the Serbian League of Communists and of the reports on the work of the Commission for Statutory Questions and the Supervisory Commission between the eighth and ninth congresses.

Marko Djunicin noted that the congress commissions concluded their discussion. The commissions discussed reports on the work of the organs of the Serbian League of Communists, the report by the president of the Central Committee and the proposed changes and addenda to the Statute of the Serbian League of Communists and to the congress resolution.

The commissions then submitted their reports. After hearing and adopting the reports on the work of the congress commissions, the session also adopted the report on the work of the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists and on the basic characteristics of the activity of the Serbian League of Communists between the two congresses and the reports on the work of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the Serbian League of Communists and the Supervisory Commission of the Serbian League of Communists between the two congresses. After these reports were adopted, the fourth plenary session of the ninth congress of the Serbian league was declared closed.

Ivan Stambolic chaired the fifth plenary session on the third day of work of the Ninth Serbian League of Communists Congress. The explanation of the proposed changes and addenda to the Statute of the Serbian League of Communists was given by Pavle Brankovic, who stressed that the changes and addenda to the statute, as a permanent document, were designed primarily to ensure the cohesive and guiding ideopolitical role of the League of Communists.

Following the speech by Pavle Brankovic, a vote was taken on the draft Serbian League of Communists Statute, which was immediately adopted. The future Serbian League of Communists Central Committee is authorized to coordinate the Serbian League of Communists Statute with any possible new changes in the LCY Statute. Dusan Ckrebic then submitted his explanation of the Ninth Serbian League of Communists Congress resolution. Continuing its work, the fifth plenary session, having heard the explanation of the Ninth Serbian League of Communists Congress Resolution delivered by Dusan Ckrebic, went on to adopt this document.

After this the chairman, Ivan Stambolic observed that the following bodies have been elected: the Central Committee, with 157 members; the Commission for Statutory Questions, with 29 members; the Supervisory Commission, with 15 members, as well as 19 members of the LCY Central Committee from the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, 2 members of the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions from the Serbian League of Communists and 1 member of the LCY Supervisory Commission from the Serbian League of Communists. Sixty delegates for the 12th LCY Congress were also elected. On the completion of work by the Ninth Serbian League of Communists Congress a letter of greetings was sent to the Central Committee of the LCY.

Following the closing speech by Dusan Ckrebic, which was greeted with lengthy applause, the chairman, Ivan Stambolic, announced that the Ninth Serbian League of Communists Congress had completed its work. At this point the choirs of the Zikica Jovanovic-Spanac and Branko Krsmanovic cultural artistic societies, the delegates and guests of the congress began singing, "Comrade Tito, We Pledge to You."

## Ckrebic Proposes Resolution

AU311445 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 29 May 82

[Speech by Dusan Ckrebic proposing the Resolution of the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists, in Belgrade -- live]

[Excerpts] Comrades: The proposed resolution of the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists which is before you is a result of work by the commission drafting the resolution which stretched through several months and included a large number of sociopolitical workers, members of the League of Communists organs in the republic, in the socialist autonomous provinces, communes, associated labor organizations and public and scientific workers.

During the discussion in the League of Communists organizations about the draft, full support was expressed to the basic premises, directions and the manner of operations of the League of Communists.

The proposed resolution was adopted by the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists. During the session of the congress, the resolution commission received a large number of remarks, suggestions, proposals and amendments to improve the text of the resolution. It examined them and prepared proposed amendments, which you have received and which constitute an integral part of the proposed resolution. The commission was unable to accept a number of observations and suggestions to amend the text of the resolution, either because the points concerned had already been incorporated in the text or because, on the strength of their content, it was not indispensable that they be contained in the resolution, but might be contained in conclusions by the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists on a later occasion when certain problems will be discussed.

The portion of the resolution on the tasks of the Serbian League of Communists in developing socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and in material and social development emphasizes that now, more than ever, the development of socialist self-managing socio-economic relations, material development and economic stabilization are a unified process and a first-class task. Proceeding from this premise, the tasks worked out in the starting foundations of the long-term program of economic stabilization adopted recently by the LCY Central Committee, which complement the action directions presented in the resolution, are an integral part of this resolution.

The resolution points out that association of labor and pooling of resoruces is a decisive factor of further economic development and strengthening of socialist self-managing togetherness. This association therefore constitutes an existential problem and task, and not a momentary political orientation.

Energetic struggle by the League of Communists is necessary in overcoming an autarkic development both of sociopolitical communities and associated labor. This in fact is the struggle for the further development of self-management, since encapsulation manifests statist relations, destabilizes the economy and stifles the development of self-managing relations. It is now clear that a small-scale and fragmented economy has practically no chance in the international market, and that the domestic market can no longer support export subsidies. It is indispensable to search for a way out through higher productivity and greater economies and all other advantages offered by associations and linkages.

An integral part of the foregoing is the necessity that the unified Yugoslav market be affirmed in practice, and that the barriers which make low productivity and other characteristics of a closed and protracted economy possible be removed. These barriers isolate us from international conditions and business criteria.

An affirmation of economic laws and of the socialist commodity production market is one of the basic preconditions for expanding associations and for their economic foundations. Proceeding from this premise, association and development of self-managing relations form the unified basis for the implementation of our long-term task -- to make working people master the social reproduction overall.

The resolution stresses the necessity of increasing responsibility in all the communities in implementing the economic stabilization policy. Special attention is paid to exports as the key factor of stabilization.

Special attention is also paid in the resolution to solving the employment problem. Actions prescribed in this respect demand constant and persistent activities in several directions, ranging from a better utilizing of capacities and labor in seversl shifts via radical steps in the system of production, evaluation of production work and retraining of young people for undermanned vocations, up to the planning of the necessary cadres.

The development of agriculture and the agricultural-industrial combine occupies a special place in the resolution. One proceeds from the necessity to develop agriculture on economic foundations, like other branches of the economy, and to have it motivated through the increase of income and economic laws. The tasks of the League of Communists in the field of social policy and providing social security to the working people and citizens in the coming period are becoming increasingly important. Proceeding from this premise, the resolution elaborates the appropriate directions for action. In the part on the further development of the political system of socialist self-management, the resolution endeavors to specify as concretely as possible the communists' tasks in the development of self-managing socialist democracy, and to say clearly what the Serbian League of Communists will struggle for, and how it will get organized to achieve it. At the same time it points out the need for the League of Communists to resolutely oppose all those antisocialist and anti-self-managing tendencies which, particularly in times of economic and other difficulties, try to jeopardize our achievements and precepts, to sow doubts and disbelief in the League of Communists as the leading ideological and political force, and to demand ever greater state intervention measures and so forth.

A special task is the further development of the delegate system in life and practice. The resolution determines what must be done in order that the delegations, delegates, assemblies and other delegate bodies may be the chief channel through which, and the chief place in which, decisions will be made on social matters. In order that this may be achieved, the League of Communists will work actively, creatively and constantly within the delegate system as its internal moving force.

The resolution particularly stresses the political responsibility of the communists and the League of Communists' organs for reacting in good time to occurrences when the Constitution and laws are violated. Particular responsibility in this respect attaches to the communists who work in juridical organs, the constitutional courts and executive and administrative organs.

The tasks of the League of Communists in implementing the Constitution and in further building and strengthening unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia are of special importance. The resolution incorporates in an appropriate way the conclusions of the 18th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia of December 1981, and unanimously adopts them as a binding basis for all communists in our republic. The conclusions are current, comprehensive and jointly formulated to such an extent that the question of amplifying or amending this text was never even raised when the resolution was being drafted and discussions were held in the League of Communists about the draft resolution, but accord was primarily sought on how to implement it. This is a big task which demands responsible and organized joint work, especially by responsible organs in the republic and provinces. The resolution positions on this matter constitute a clear starting point and a joint platform which will make it possible to overcome the differences and to creatively build joint solutions based on the SFRY Constitution, the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the constitutions of the socialist autonomous provinces.

The resolution pays particular attention to the further development of relations among nationalities, the strengthening of brotherhood, unity and equality of all the peoples and nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the country as a whole. Revolutionary experience and practice of the League of Communists show that it is only through unity, equality and togetherness that the road of unhindered and free socialist self-managing development is successfully forged: the level we have attained in our general development and that of our relations among nationalities demand that the problems of economic equality be solved in the future to a much greater extent by freely associated labor.

The struggle for equality and comprehensive national affirmation cannot be separated from the struggle against nationalism as a reactionary, antisocialist and anti-self-managing ideology which breeds narrowmindedness and national intolerance. It is always necessary to draw a clear line of division between national affirmation and nationalism, and to struggle for a class essence of these relations. Our practice shows that along with the struggle for enhancing equality, we must turn more to what represents our joint revolutionary heritage and what ties, draws together and enhances our socialist self-managing togetherness. The struggle for the further development of self-management, for the realization of our strategic orientation that the workers class and associated labor become the basic factor of our overall social development is a guarantee that we shall attain our historical aims in relations among nationalities, too.

Proceeding form the necessity to involve the members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists in further implementing the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, the part of the resolution referring to the tasks of the League of Communists in this field pays particular attention to the ideopolitical activities of the Serbian League of Communists and all the organized socialist forces in further socializing these matters, as well as to building, linking and implementing a unified defensive self-protection system. Proceeding from the premise that all-people's defense and social self-protection arose as a result of our experiences in the national liberation war and socialist self-managing development, the obligation of the League of Communists and other subjective forces, as well as of all those participating in preparations for the defense of the country -- from associated labor organizations and local communities up to the assemblies of sociopolitical communities and organs of sociopolitical organizations -- to improve their work and increase their responsibility is particularly stressed.

Significant attention is paid in the proposed resolution to the questions of implementing the role of the Serbian League of Communists as the leading ideopolitical force of our society. The need is stressed for greater involvement by organizations and organs in building the ideopolitical unity of the League of Communists. The further development of socialist self-management, the realization of economic stabilization, strengthening the brotherhood and unity and equality of the peoples and nationalities, and the implementation of other tasks facing the Serbian League of Communists will depend on it to a great extent.

The demand for ideopolitical unity of the League of Communists is expressed in the principle of democratic centralism. The proposed resolution therefore expresses the position that the League of Communists' organizations base their activities on a consistent application of democratic centralism expressed in a democratic nature of activities when positions are being prepared and in the unity of the organizations and leaderships in consistently implementing these positions.

Members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists must resolutely and publicly stand out in the struggle against overt or covert technobureaucratic, liberal, nationalistic dogmatist, petty bourgeois and other behavior opposed to the League of Communists' policy. Frank critical thought in society, and especially in the League of Communists, is an inseparable part of the overall striving for the implementation of the interests and aims of the workers class. The League of Communists must encourage to a much greater extent social criticism directed toward the development of associated labor and socialist democracy, and they must encourage theoretical work.

The resolution energetically supports direct program and work linkage between higher education and associated labor, and two-way circulation of scientific and expert cadres. The complex and contradictory social trends stress even more the historical responsibility of the League of Communists for a socialist ideological orientation of the young generation. The resolution stresses the need to strengthen the ideological training component in the transformation and development of education.

If science is expected to be the motive force of development -- and this is what it must be -- it is realistic to expect and to fight for the funds allocated for this activity to grow in proportion to its role. It is therefore proposed in the resolution that funds for science should grow at a faster pace than the social product. Speaking about science, the proposed text of the resolution puts special stress on the ideological dimension of the problem. It points out the lasting obligation of communists to strive for the fullest possible implementation of freedom of scientific creativity, struggling against attempts to introduce ideological alienation under the cloak of science and pseudo-Marxist phrases in social currents. This struggle must consist primarily of cultivating and supporting scientifically and socially well-argued criticism. The portion of the resolution on culture stresses the obligation of the communists to struggle above all for the development of self-management in culture and for the fullest possible inclusion of culture in associated labor as a whole.

The League of Communists remains firmly decided in favor of freedom of creativity, both in its program and in practice. However, the League of Communists will oppose manipulations of the freedom of creativity and its being used for purposes outside art. The struggle for a self-managing direction of activities by public media and for their close links with the main directions of activities of the League of Communists and society as a whole should be one of the basic action aims of the League of Communists in the coming period. Our media have the task of informing the public in time, comprehensively and objectively from the very center of social activity. Only in this way will they be an independent and responsible part of the front of organized socialist forces.

The part of the resolution on the tasks of communists of Serbia in the field of foreign policy and international cooperation stresses that the Serbian League of Communists will get actively involved in developing comprehensive international activities and cooperation. In this way it will make its contribution to strengthening independence and enhancing the international position and security of socialist, self-managing nonaligned Yugoslavia in the struggle for peace and the development of equal international relations. As part of the LCY international activities, the Serbian League of Communists will participate in developing cooperation with communist and workers parties and other progressive movements in the world. It is indispensable that as part of Yugoslavia's unified foreign policy, the organs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia encourage the cooperation of associated labor organizations, self-managing organizations and communities and other social subjects participating in the realization of international economic, scientific, educational, cultural and technical cooperation. The Serbian League of Communists will strive for this cooperation to be constantly advanced and enriched with fresh content.

The League of Communists will also strive for international relations and foreign policy to become even more an integral part of the overall activities of the League of Communists, and for these problems to be better represented in the ideological training programs of League of Communists members. It is particularly important to strengthen international cooperation with the nonaligned and developing countries in all fields. The Socialist Republic of Serbia will continue to make an active contribution to implementing the policy of developing Yugoslavia's good-neighborly relations, and to its participation in developing political, economic, cultural and educational, scientific and technical and other aspects of cooperation. In this context, full attention will be paid to all aspects of border cooperation.

Comrades, the resolution of the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists, in its content and its action and its ideological orientation, should serve the members and organs of the League of Communists as a support and source of their involvement in the coming years. It is indispensable that a constant presence of the positions contained in the resolution be ensured in the practical work of the League of Communists, particularly in resolving both daily and current tasks and those of a long-term nature.

The resolution, especially with the 37 amendments which were adopted, reflects the content and views of the congress, which were so clearly, frankly and resolutely expressed in the delegates' speeches. Precisely proceeding from the premise that the resolution expresses in an authentic way the will of this congress, I ask the delegates, on behalf of the Resolution Draft Commission, that the ninth congress adopt the resolution together with the amendments incorporated in it. Thank you. [applause]

## GREEK PREMIER ENDS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

### Meets With Mamula

LD281516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG) -- Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, had talks at the White Palace in Dedinje today with Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense. The talks between the distinguished guest from the neighboring and friendly country and Admiral Mamula took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship and referred to the development of further cooperation between the armed forces of Greece and Yugoslavia. Prime Minister Papandreou also visited the unit of Officer Mladen Bratic in Pancevo where he acquainted himself with the conditions of life and work of soldiers and officers of the Yugoslav People's Army. While visiting this military collective, the hosts informed Prime Ministers Papandreou and members of his entourage about the organization of education and training in their unit.

During the visit the guests from Greece toured modern laboratories and classrooms where theoretical and practical tuition is given and acquainted themselves with modern arms which this unit is equipped with. At the end of the visit to the unit, Prime Minister Papandreou and members of his entourage attended a tactical marksmanship exercise carried out by this unit within the framework of the program of regular combat training. As a memento of his visit the unit commander presented Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou the high military recognition in the Yugoslav People's Army, the badge of "Exemplary Soldier." Prime Minister Papandreou also visited the permanent exhibition of arms and military equipment which are produced by enterprises of the Yugoslav military industry.

### Joint Communique on Visit

LD281600 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1134 GMT 28 May 82

[Joint communique issued in Belgrade 28 May on the occasion of the visit of Andreas Papandreou, Greek prime minister, to the SFRY]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG) -- Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia 26-28 May 1982 at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. Andreas Papandreou, Greek prime minister, was received by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency. On this occasion an exchange of views took place on the development of relations between Greece and Yugoslavia and on a number of topical international issues. The official Greek visitor and his entourage were accorded a warm and cordial welcome which reflected the feelings of friendship and mutual esteem between the peoples of Greece and Yugoslavia. The prime minister of the Hellenic Republic laid a wreath on behalf of the Greek people at Josip Broz Tito's grave as a sign of respect for the memory of the founder of modern Yugoslavia.

Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, and Andreas Papandreou, Greek prime minister, carried out a comprehensive review of questions of the further development of Yugoslav-Greek relations and mutual cooperation. A broad exchange of views was also carried out on the current international situation. The talks between the two heads of government were attended by the following on the Yugoslav side: Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Janko Smole, member of the FEC; Trajko Trajkovski, SFRY ambassador to the Hellenic Republic; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign affairs adviser to the president of the FEC; Ilija Djukic, chief of the Office for Neighboring Countries in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs' Jovan Curguz, head of a department in the Office for Neighboring Countries of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Ljilja Kljajic, adviser in the Office for Neighboring Countries.

The following attended on the Greek side: His Excellency Mr Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs; His Excellency Mr Dhimitrios Maroudhas, deputy minister to the prime minister on press issues; His Excellency Mr Dhimitrious Makris, ambassador of the Hellenic Republic to the SFRY; His Excellency Mr Yeoryios Mazarakis, ambassador and director of the First Administration for Political Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr Khristos Makhairitsas, director of the diplomatic cabinet of the prime minister; His Excellency Mr Yeoryios Vandhalis, ambassador and director of the diplomatic cabinet of the minister of foreign affairs; and Mrs Maria Zografos, counsellor and chief of a section in the First Administration for Political Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, and Andreas Papandreou, Greek prime minister, voiced satisfaction at the successful development of relations between the two countries which is based on the principles of good-neighborliness, friendship and mutual respect. Both sides expressed interest in and readiness for the full involvement of both countries in consolidating good-neighborly relations and in expanding mutual cooperation in all fields.

The two sides stressed the importance of continuing their mutual dialogue and political contacts at various government levels as a way of strengthening mutual understanding and trust and of promoting friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. The two sides devoted the greatest attention to the development of economic cooperation between the two countries. They noted that the present state of economic and trade cooperation does not reflect the interests and potentials of the economies of the two countries. They stressed the importance of joint consideration of questions of mutual interest in the wider sphere of economic relations which will be discussed in greater detail at the forthcoming meeting of the joint ministerial commission for economic cooperation. They expressed their readiness to promote the development of the appropriate forms of economic cooperation on a long-term basis especially in the field of indsutrial cooperation and technical and technological cooperation. They also considered the possibilities for closer cooperation between the two countries in the field of infrastructure and other projects. The two sides expressed the desire to continue close cooperation within the limits of the possibilities offered by the agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

The two sides agreed that the involvement of both sides is necessary in the search for mutually acceptable solutions to overcome the imbalance in commodity trade and agreed to make further efforts in this connection in order to increase the volume of commodity trade, diversify it appropriately and improve its structure. Both sides voiced interest in broader and better utilization of the possibilities for promoting cooperation in the field of energy, water resources and road and rail transportation. They also discussed ways of promoting tourist trade between the two countries. Stress was placed on the great importance which the two sides attach to the promotion of cultural-eduational and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries, which represents a significant contribution to the better mutual acquaintance, understanding and appreciation of cultural, historical, scientific and other achievements of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Greece. It was stressed that broadening and enriching the future programs of cultural, educational and scientific cooperation will represent a significant contribution to this.

Considering the present international situation the two sides took note with satisfaction of the similarity or identity of views on numerous international issues. The two sides expressed their deep anxiety at the exacerbation of the present international situation and spoke in favor of liquidating hotbeds of crisis, lowering tension, reducing and halting the arms race and resolving disputes between countries by means of peaceful negotiations. The two sides condemned every use of force or threat that force will be used in international relations and expressed themselves to be in favor of unconditional respect for independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of any country.

Discussing the situation in Europe, the two sides expressed anxiety at the continuation of the arms race and the stockpiling of weapons on the continent. Special attention was paid to the need to halt the arms race and adopt the appropriate measures necessary to create a climate of trust and for general disarmament, both conventional and nuclear, under strict and effective international supervision. In this context they underlined the special responsibility borne by the states which possess the biggest military potentials. The two prime ministers agreed to work together for the successful outcome of the forthcoming second special session on disarmament of the UN General Assembly and expressed the hope that the session will give a fresh impetus to the process of disarmament.

The two sides considered questions concerning cooperation, security and strengthening of the measures aimed at increasing trust in Europe. They stressed the need for complete realization of the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. They stressed the need for the successful conclusion of the work of the Madrid meeting and expressed themselves to be in favor of the adoption of a meaningful and balanced final document which will promote security and cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean and which will contain a decision on convening a conference on measures aimed at strenthening trust and disarmament in Europe.

They expressed their support for the proposed final document which was submitted by the European nonaligned and neutral countries as a sound basis for the attainment of these goals. Proceeding from the fact that security in the Mediterranean represents an integral part of European security, the two sides expressed active support for the efforts aimed at transforming the area into a zone of peace and cooperation. Considering the situation in the Balkans, the two sides advocated the continuation of active efforts made in the direction of promoting bilateral and multilateral cooperation between Balkan states. They stressed that the promotion of good-neighborly relations, understanding and friendship and full respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference along the line of the best interests of the peoples of the peninsula contributes to transforming the Balkans into a zone of peace, cooperation and security. The two sides expressed their readiness to continue to cooperate most closely in order to contribute to the stability of the situation in the Balkans and to strengthen cooperation between Balkan countries.

Led by their countries' aspirations, the two sides considered the possibility of creating the appropriate conditions for the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and of any threats of the use of nuclear weapons or any other forms of force against the independence and territorial integrity of any Balkan countries. The two sides expressed their anxiety at the failure to resolve the Cyprus crisis which represents a threat to peace and security in the region. They agreed that the termination of the military occupation of a part of the island and the withdrawal of all the foreign troops, respect for independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus, as envisaged in the appropriate UN resolutions, represents the only sound basis for a just and lasting solution to the problem. They expressed hope that talks between the two communities based on the above principles can lead to such a solution.

The two sides considered the situation in the Middle East with deep anxiety, especially because of Israel's continuing aggressive policy. They reaffirmed their attitude that the complete, lasting and just settlement of the Middle East crisis calls for the complete withdrawal by Israel from all the territories occupied in 1967, settling of the Palestinian problem on the basis of the full recognition of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination and creation of its own state and the recognition of the right of all the states of the region to live in peace and security. They also expressed the view that the PLO should take part in all the talks on settling of the Middle East crisis as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

While considering the economic situation in the (?world), it was stressed that Yugoslavia and Greece attach great importance to overcoming the widening gap between the industrially-developed countries and the developing countries which is assuming increasingly threatening proportions and which has the worst effect on the least developed and developing countries. The two sides agreed on the need for an urgent start to be made on global talks within the framework of the UN system which will pave the way for the new international economic order.

The two sides expressed the view that in the present complex international situation the Nonaligned Movement has a very important role to play in the peaceful settling of international problems and of development problems. They stressed that the policy of nonalignment is an important contribution to the preservation of peace and stability in the world.

The two sides confirmed their adherence to the goals and principles of the UN. They expressed support for strengthening the role and effectiveness of the UN and for preserving international peace, security and cooperation.

Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, expressed their deep conviction that the strengthening of relations between Yugoslavia and Greece on the sound foundations of the policy of good-neighborliness is in keeping with the lasting interests of their peoples and represents a contribution to peace, security and cooperation in this region of Europe. They expressed the view that this official friendly visit and the talks which had been held in the atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and respect, will make a significant contribution to the further development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Andreas Papandreou, Greek prime minister, invited Milka Palninc, president of the FEC, to pay an official visit to Greece. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Papandreou Departure

LD281520 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG) -- Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic Andreas Papandreou left Belgrade this morning after a 3-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At Belgrade airport, the prominent guest from neighboring Greece was seen off by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Janko Smole and Zivorad Kovacevic, members of the Federal Executive Council; Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly; and other personalities were also at the farewell ceremony at the airport.

MOJSOV ARRIVES IN HAVANA FOR NONALIGNED MEETING

LD311334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Havana, 31 May (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov arrived in Havana today where he will lead the Yugoslav delegation at the ministerial session of the Coordination Bureau of Nonaligned Countries. Assistant Federal Secretary Ignac Golob arrived with him.

The session of the coordination bureau is due to begin today. Representatives of 88 countries are expected to take part in it. The meeting is devoted mainly to the preparations for the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in Baghdad.